# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5398 號八十九百三千五第 日二初月二年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1875. 二拜禮 號九月三英 港香 [PRICE $2¼ PER MONTH


## Arrivals.

March 7, AUGUST FRIEDRICH, German bark, 367, J. Nielsen, Swansea 14th October, Coals.—SIEMSSEN & Co.
March 8, CROCUS, British str., 1,297, E. H. Joy, Saigon 2nd March, Rice.—AH YON.
March 8, CONSOLATION, British str., 763, T. Cormack, Saigon 2nd March, Rice.—AH YON.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 8TH.
*Fabius*, for Bangkok.
*Bonito*, for Newchwang.
*Asia*, str., for Saigon.
*Hankow*, str., for Saigon.
*Celestial*, for Canton.

## Departures.

March 8, YOTTUNG, str., for Swatow.
March 8, INVINCIBLE, for Manila.

## Passengers.

ARRIVED.
Per *China*, str., from Calcutta, &c.:—
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Winton, Mrs. Gardner, Col. McBean, and Mr. Elder, and 186 Chinese deck.
Per *Consolation*, str., from Saigon:—
12 Chinese.

TO DEPART.
Per *Fabius*, for Bangkok:—
20 Chinese.
Per *Asia*, str., for Saigon:—
60 Chinese.
Per *Hankow*, str., for Saigon:—
1 Cabin and 30 Chinese.

## Reports.

The British steamship *Consolation* reports left Saigon on 2nd March. First part had strong gales with high sea and heavy rain. Anchored 12 hours inside Cape Padaran; latter part moderate and fine weather to arrival.

The British steamship *China* reports left Calcutta on 17th February, Penang on the 24th, and Singapore on the 27th. In the China Sea, first part had squally weather with heavy rain; the latter part moderate monsoon throughout.

The British steamship *Crocus* reports left Saigon on 2nd March. Had strong monsoon and high sea the first part, the latter part moderate weather to arrival. Off Green Island at 7 p.m. on the 8th, where anchored in consequence of thick weather.

The German bark *August Friedrich* reports left Swansea on 14th October. Crossed the Equator on 25th November. Rounded the Cape of Good Hope on 29th December; passed St. Paul's on 14th January, and Sandalwood Island on 5th February. Had a remarkably fine passage throughout to the China Sea, when had moderate and strong monsoon. Spoke the German bark *Mathilde*, on 2nd February in the Straits of Manipa, bound to Yokohama, 116 days out.

### Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date.)

| Vessel's Name. | From. | Dates. |
|---|---|---|
| Fede e Speranza | Swansea | Sept. 14 |
| Fluellin | Sunderland | Oct. 5 |
| Livingstone | Kiel | Oct. 23 |
| Green Jacket | Penarth | Oct. 24 |
| McNear | Newcastle | Oct. 30 |
| Castris | Shields | Oct. 31 |
| Eleanor | London | Nov. 4 |
| Admiral Tegethoff | Cardiff | Nov. 8 |
| Anna Dorothea | Swansea | Nov. 8 |
| Osaka | London | Nov. 12 |
| Panama | Cardiff | Nov. 13 |
| Ceylon | London | Nov. 17 |
| Hilberina | Glasgow | Nov. 20 |
| Villa Franca | Liverpool | Nov. 21 |
| Juno | Cuxhaven | Nov. 23 |
| Rollo | London | Nov. 30 |
| Albatross | Cardiff | Dec. 1 |
| Harwich | Swansea | Dec. 7 |
| Livingstone | Cardiff | Dec. 12 |
| Caphorn | Swansea | Dec. 14 |
| Sophie | Antwerp | Dec. 14 |
| Anna | Hamburg | Dec. 16 |
| Sumatra | New York | Dec. 23 |
| Hazard | San Francisco | Dec. 30 |
| Anne Christine | Antwerp | Jan. 5 |
| George | Cardiff | Jan. 9 |
| Ella | Cardiff | Jan. 9 |
| Marié | Cardiff | Jan. 11 |
| Patroclus (s) | Liverpool | Jan. 13 |
| Lotus (s) | London | Jan. 14 |
| Bengal (s) | London | Jan. 16 |
| Aleda | Shields | Jan. 16 |

## Auction Sales To-day.

*None.*

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS OF CARGO TO AMERICA.

THE Undersigned have been authorized by the Central Pacific Rail Road Company, to Grant *Through Bills of Lading* for Cargo shipped both by Sailing Vessels and Steamers to San Francisco for transportation to Principal Points in the United States and Canada.
For Particulars, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 340 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office.*
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*
383 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

## To be Let.

TO BE LET.
THE HOUSE No. 2, Morrison Hill. Apply to
THOS. G. GLOVER, *No. 7, Queen's Road.*
379 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

TO LET.
NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road. Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
346 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1875.

TO LET.
*With Immediate Possession.*
THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (recently occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.,) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.
Also, the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
252 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

TO LET.
THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.
NO. 7, Garden Road, known as "HARPERVILLE," lately the Residence of J. M. WALTERS, Esq.
2 HOUSES in Seymour Terrace.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 197 Hongkong, 6th March, 1875.

TO LET.
THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR, *9, Hollywood Road.*
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.
A THREE-STOREYED COMFORTABLE HOUSE, No. 18, Hollywood Road, having Nine Rooms, with a fine view of the Harbour. Gas and Water laid on. Rent moderate.
For Particulars, address "L. A.," care of this Office.
tf 234 Hongkong, 11th February, 1875.

TO LET.
TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.
*With Immediate Possession.*
PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.
HOUSE No. 4, Gough Street.
HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.
DWELLING HOUSE No. 2, Gough Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. L. J. GUTIERREZ.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.........100,000 of Dollars.

*Court of Directors:*—
Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—A. F. HEARD, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | W. H. Forbes, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
*Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
*London Bankers—London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
*Credits*—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
*Drafts*—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Subscribed Capital,* ...ana Opium, 3 boxes | |
| *Reserve Fund* ... | |
| *And Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital* | 1,400,000 |
| *And with French Company, Paris, do.* | 1,000,000 |
| *Aggregate Capital* | $3,515,000 |

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of:—
45 *per cent. on Risks East of Singapore.*
*And* 20 *per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.*
1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*
tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*
1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
WE, the Undersigned, have Established ourselves at this Port as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style and Firm of JOHNSTON & Co.
W. CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON,
J. ALEXANDER.
3m 1 Amoy, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE and Mr. JOHN GORDON TALBOT HASSELL have this day been admitted Partners in our Firm.
Mr. GEORGE HALES is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration, at Foochow.
BIRLEY & Co.
3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.
WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Takao and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of
TAYLOR & THOMPSON.
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.
6m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. R. R. WESTALL in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1874, and Mr. WILLIAM MAUNSELL REEVES was admitted a Partner on 1st January, 1875.
WESTALL, GALTON & Co.
1m 360 Foochow, 27th February, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm of
WIELER & Co.
OSCAR WIELER.
tf 2137 Hongkong, 19th December, 1874.

NOTICE.
MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.
MR. CHARLES EDWARD PARKER was admitted a Partner in our Firm in Hongkong, China, and Japan on the 1st January, 1875.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 250 Hongkong, 12th February, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM COARE in our Firm ceases from and after this date.
COARE, LIND & Co.
3m 188 Canton, February 1st, 1875.

NOTICE.
I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as COMMISSION AGENT and PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR, under the Style and Firm of GEPP & Co.
ARTHUR M. GEPP.
2m 176 Canton, 1st February, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) on Local Risks only.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed, by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.
On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10%) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

## Auctions.

FURNITURE AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
*THURSDAY,*
the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.,
At the Residence of the late L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO, corner of Caine Road and Shelley Street,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, BEDS, WASHSTANDS, FENDERS and IRONS,
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
381 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. FREERKS, RODATZ & Co., to Sell by Public Auction, on
*FRIDAY,*
the 12th March, 1875, at 11 o'clock A.M., on the Premises, Scott Lane,—
Their Entire STOCK-IN-TRADE, FIXTURES, FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—
CANVAS.
3 and 4 Stranded Europe ROPE.
Bolt ROPE, SEIZING STUFF, MARLINE, &c., &c.
Manila ROPE, 1½ to 3½ inches.
Paint BRUSHES, BLOCKS, &c.
Cases Leibig's Extract of MEAT, in ¼ and ½ lb. Jars.
PRESERVES of all descriptions.
PICKLES, in 2 doz. Cases
CURRANTS, PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, &c.
Deli Smoking TOBACCO.
Norwegian, Sonderburg, and Kitzingen BEER, CHAMPAGNE, Best Pale SHERRY, Henker's GIN, BRANDY, Angostura BITTERS.
*And*
Sundry other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
353 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from L. MALLORY, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, at Wanchi, on
*FRIDAY,*
the 12th March, 1875, at 11 o'clock A.M.,—
10 PONTOONS, used in floating the P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamer *Alaska* off from the Beach near Aberdeen; lying off Messrs. S. E. BURROWS & SONS' Godown, Wanchai.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
382 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from THOS. GILBERT, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on
*SATURDAY,*
the 13th day of March, 1875, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Residence, High Street, West Point,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, LAMPS, CLOCKS, SIDEBOARD, WHAT-NOTS, CROCKERY WARE, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHESTS of DRAWERS, Toilet TABLES, WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
387 Hongkong, 9th March, 1875.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

A. McDONALD AND OTHERS
v.
J. McDONALD AND ANOTHER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
Under a Decree of the said Court,
*On the Premises,*
ON A DAY TO BE NAMED,
of which Notice will be given,—
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate, lying, and being at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on the Praya, and measuring thereon One hundred feet; on the South side thereof on a Public Road, and measuring thereon One hundred and twelve feet; on the East side thereof on a close registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-five, and measuring thereon Two hundred and ninety-two feet; and on the West side thereof on a Public Street, and measuring thereon Three hundred and forty feet, which said Piece or Parcel of GROUND contains in the whole Thirty-one thousand six hundred square feet, and is registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-four. For the unexpired term of Nine hundred and ninety-nine years commencing from Twenty-fifth day of June, 1861, at a Yearly Crown Rent of $240; with the PATENT SLIP thereon, and all WORKING GEAR connected with the same, and all the BUILDINGS erected thereon, comprising Dwelling House, Machine and Blacksmith's Shops and Engine House.
The above will be offered in One Lot, which will include the GOODWILL of the Business now carried on at the West Point Patent Slip.
*And,*
At the same time and place, will be Sold the STEAM TUG *Blue Bell*, measuring 75 feet over all, 14 ft. 6 in. Beam, 7 ft. 6 in. Hold, in complete order, built of TEAK throughout and COPPER FASTENED.
*Also,*
The STOCK, comprising:—
Copper Bars and Plates. Yellow Metal. Round, Square, Plate, Bar and Angle Iron.
Boiler Tubes, Rivets, Nuts and Bolts. Blacksmith's tools, Forges, Bellows and Anvils, Taps and Dies, Copper and Iron Nails. Brass Screws, Chains of various sizes, Steel, &c., &c.
*And,*
A QUANTITY OF TIMBER.
The Slip can receive vessels of 1,500 tons, and has docked a vessel of 1,400 tons capacity, *and is in complete working order.*
TERMS OF SALE FOR THE MARINE LOT, PATENT SLIP AND BUILDINGS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer of the Leasehold Property, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. Before the delivery of the other Lots, Cash must be paid in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description to be at purchaser's risk from the fall of hammer, and subject to the approval of the Court.
Further Particulars can be obtained from Messrs. CALDWELL and BRERETON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
227 Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates,* subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 89 Hongkong, 18th November, 1872.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Wanchai, on
*SATURDAY,*
the 13th March, 1875, at Noon,—
42 Bales HAY.
100 Piculs HOOP IRON.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
383 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE received, ex S. S. *State of Virginia*, and
OTHER LATE ARRIVALS,
GOODS AS UNDER:—
WHITE KERSEYMERE and BEDFORD CORDS for BREECHES and PANTALOONS.
FANCY BLUE and BLACK COATINGS.
CHOICE TROUSERINGS.
A few Suit Lengths of FASHIONABLE TWEEDS.
LIGHT OVERCOATINGS for DUST COATS.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT being under the Supervision of Two EXPERIENCED CUTTERS, SAYLE & Co. are prepared to make up the above in the Latest Styles and at most Reasonable Rates, a perfect fit being always guaranteed.

DRAB SHELL and PARIS SILK HATS; CHRISTY'S PULLOVER HATS, the Latest Novelty.
BLACK, BROWN, and DRAB FELT HATS, in all the
NEWEST SHAPES.
*Also,*
A Large and Entirely Fresh Lot of FANCY WINDSOR, SAILOR KNOT, NEAPOLITAN, and other SCARVES.

The "BRIGHTON" and "CONNAUGHT" COLLARS, quite new.
OXFORD TWILL and REGATTA SHIRTS, Quiet Patterns, with COLLARS attached.
WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS in different qualities.

SILK UMBRELLAS.
MACINTOSH OVERCOATS.
BOOTS and SHOES,
&c., &c., &c.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
*QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,*
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the DIVIDEND to 31st Dec., 1874, at the Rate of $10 per Share, can be obtained at the Secretary's Office on and after MONDAY, 1st March.
By Order,
R. DUNCAN, *Secretary.*
Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1875. [35d 327

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned, on or before the 15th inst., with a Memo. of Premia Contributed during the year ended 31st October last, in order that the percentage on the Two-thirds (2/3rds) of the Profits for the said year, set aside for them, may be arranged.
After the above date the Accounts will be adjusted in Conformity with the Books of the Company, and no alteration made.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
11d 365 Hongkong, 4th March, 1875.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of Dollars One Hundred and Fifty ($150) per Share, declared at the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable on and after TO-MORROW, the 20th inst.
Dividend Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 48, Queen's Road, on application.
By Order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
1m 300 Hongkong, 19th February, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 per cent. per Annum, or $4.50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after SATURDAY, the 23rd instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 184 Hongkong, 21st January, 1875.

FOR SALE.

THE Well known and long Established BUSINESS of McALISTER & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Singapore.
tf 283 Singapore, 10th February, 1875.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL.
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also, a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
*The Daily Press Office.*

## Intimations.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Road, THIS DAY, the 9th March instant, at 4.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1874, and for the election of a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., *General Managers.*
20d 281 Hongkong, 9th March, 1875.

HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held on the Cricket Ground, on SATURDAY, the 13th March, commencing at 2 P.M. Entries close at Noon THIS DAY, 9th March. A Programme of the different Events can be seen at the HONGKONG CLUB, CLUB GERMANIA, and at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s.
P. RHODES, *Hon. Sec.*
258 Hongkong, 15th February, 1875.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fourth Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1875, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1874.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th March, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
18d 378 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, No. 6, Nankin Road, Shanghai, on MONDAY, the 5th April next, at 3 P.M., to consider certain alterations to be proposed in Clause No. 90 of the Deed of Settlement, with a view to extend the Directors' powers in investing the Company's funds.
By Order of the Directors,
JOHN DUNN, *Acting Secretary.*
42d 313 Shanghai, 18th February, 1875.

FRENCH
TAUGHT by a FRENCH GENTLEMAN.
For Particulars, address "X. J.," Office of this Paper.
7d 355 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1875.

JUST LANDED.

Ex GERMAN STEAMER "EGERIA."

COPENHAGEN BUTTER, in 2 lb. Tins.
PRIME HAMBURG MESS PORK.
Do. do. do. BEEF.
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
1m 284 Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

TRANSLATION.
DOCUMENTS Translated from ENGLISH into CHINESE and GERMAN.
Or from GERMAN, CHINESE, FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN or PORTUGUESE, into ENGLISH, by competent hands.
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Fair copy, per legal folio, ... ... ... $1.00
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Special arrangements made for Chinese Translations or lengthy documents in other languages.
Address "TRANSLATION," care of *Daily Press* Office.
6m 2115 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

HARMONIUM.
FOR SALE, an Alexandra "CHURCH HARMONIUM" with 23 Stops, and an extra Set of Vibrators.
For Particulars, address "A. B.," at the Office of this Paper.
138 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.
(Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.)
( " 13, Sept., 1873, " XIII.)
Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.
Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER.
6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

TOWING.

THE Steam-Tug *LITTLE ORPHAN* is available for TOWING at Reasonable Rates. Apply on Board, or to
BOSTON JACK & Co.
*Anchorage off Peddar's Wharf.*
82 Hongkong, 13th January, 1875.

THE ADVERTISER, who has had Three Years' experience of Office Work in China, desires a Re-engagement as Clerk or Junior Book-keeper.
Address "B. A.," *Daily Press* Office.
tf 85 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE.
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of
HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON
that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.
In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.
In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.
Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the same rate all the year round.
HING KEE.
1y 742 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
187, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

## Intimations.

NOTICE.
ALL CLAIMS against the German Bark *Varuna*, from Hamburg, must be sent in to the Undersigned TO-DAY, before 5 P.M., else they will not be recognised.
WIELER & Co.
389 Hongkong, 9th March, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE *A 1* American Ship
"ELLEN MUNROE,"
1,386 Tons Register, T. W. Norcross, Commander, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 388 Hongkong, 9th March, 1875.

NOTICE.
TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 15th instant, at Noon, for the CONVEYANCE to ENGLAND, (subject to the Provisions and Stipulations contained in H. M.'s Transport Regulations, which can be seen at this Office), by STEAMER proceeding through the Suez Canal, for the following:—
1 1st-Class Passenger.
32 3rd-Class Passengers (with the option to extend this number by 3 or 4.)
4 Women.
14 Children.
Further Particulars can be obtained on application.
JOHN BREMNER, *Naval-Storekeeper.*
H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 8th March, 1875. [7d 385

NOTICE.
THE Government of Macao and Timor, in order to establish Regular Communications between this Colony and Timor by means of Vessels propelled by Steam (Steamers), invites Companies or Parties desiring to contract for the above Navigation to forward their TENDERS to the Macao Secretary's Office, till the 31st instant.
In the Tenders are to be stated the number of trips they intend to make from Macao to Timor and *vice-versa*, and the Subsidy they require for the enterprise.
HENRIQUE DE CASTRO, *General Colonial Secretary.*
Macao, Colonial Secretary's Office,
4th March, 1875. [23d 386

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wishes to go to England as LADY'S MAID, or NURSE to Children. Good References. Address "H. B.," *Daily Press* Office.
14d 380 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

FOR SALE.
A PAIR of MARINE ENGINES, 80 Horse-Power, direct acting inverted Cylinders 40 inches diameter, 2 feet 6 inches stroke, common Jet Condensers, in good working order. All connections complete, with 62 feet of 7¼ inches Shafting, and two Propellers 10 feet 6 inches diameter; have been in use for a few years.
For Particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
364 Hongkong, 4th March, 1875.

GUN AND REVOLVER.
FOR SALE, a 12-Bore Central Fire Breech-Loading GUN and Royal Irish Constabulary REVOLVER. Address "B. L.," Office of this Paper.
7d 359 Hongkong, 4th March, 1875.

NOW READY.
PRICE $6.00.
OH'O HOK KAI,
A HANDBOOK OF THE CANTON VERNACULAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.
BEING a Series of Introductory Lessons for Domestic and Business purposes.
By N. B. DENNYS, PH.D.
*⁎* This Work has been approved as a text-book for the examinations in Chinese by the Government Examination Board of Hongkong.
For Sale at the *CHINA MAIL* OFFICE.
3m 2114 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Offices of the Undersigned, and His Netherlands Majesty's Consulate, have this day been REMOVED to the Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. BOURJAU & Co., Praya, 2A.
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
1m 344 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

NOTICE.
WANTED a SURGEON, to accompany Chinese Emigrants per S. S. *Egeria* to Australia. Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 338 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

## Notices to Consignees.

THE S. S. *CHINA*, FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., *Agents.*
6d 384 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

NOTICE.
TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. *DIOMED*, FROM LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 10th instant, for shipment per *PATROCLUS*.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
373 Hongkong, 6th March, 1875.

GERMAN BARK *PAPA*, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
WIELER & Co.
341 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
Ex "*Donnai*," 2nd July, 1874.
FD, 1/35. ... 35 cases Beer.
Ex "*Tigre*," 19th December, 1874.
B ... 1 box Merchandise.
Ex "*Amazone*," 29th January, 1875.
AMA ... 1 box Merchandise.
CAZ in triangle, 34/42. 9 bales Paper.
DT 1, ... 1 case Merchandise.
GM in diamond, 1 } J N 1256/57. } ... 2 cases Do.
RE in diamond, 1, } H } ... 1 case Do.
SRL ... 1 bale Merchandise.
BW, 46, ... 1 chest Wine.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1875.

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (*Designed expressly for the Work,*) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA; ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG; besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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*Foochow*.......... " HEDGE & Co.
*Ningpo*.......... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
*Shanghai*.......... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" .......... " KELLY & Co.
*Hankow and River Ports* " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
*Chefoo and Newchwang* " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
*Tientsin and Peking* " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
*Nagasaki*......THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
*Hiogo, Osaka*...THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
*Yokohama*......Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" ......Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
*Manila*......Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
*Singapore*......*Straits Times* Office.
*London*......Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" ...... " GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" ......Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
*San Francisco*...Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
*New York*......Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MARCH 9TH, 1875.

THE news received through Reuter's agency, and recorded in yesterday's impression, that the Pacific Mail Subsidy has been withdrawn by Congress is sufficiently definite at first sight, but is not really so clear as it looks. Many people will doubtless leap to the conclusion that the whole of the subsidy has been withdrawn, whereas the probability, we might say certainty, is that the resolution refers only to the last half million dollars voted by Congress, but as yet untouched by the Company. This sum there is no doubt the Pacific Mail Company has lost; but the original subsidy of half a million dollars they will retain. The loss of so large a sum, following upon that of several of the finest vessels in their fleet, cannot fail to prove a blow to this enterprising Company. It comes, too, from a quarter where encouragement should have proceeded. Their growing and expanding business will, however, soon enable them to be independent of Government support, and it is to be hoped that unmerciful disaster, which hitherto has "followed fast and followed faster" in their wake, has at length done its worst, and that their future may be marked by freedom from calamities at sea or losses on land.

It is to be regretted that the collective wisdom of the United States has thus seen fit to reverse its former decision, though no doubt the subsidy was gained in a manner that would not be reconcilable with English ideas of propriety. And it is further to be deplored that the Legislative Assembly of a great and noble nation can be influenced in such a manner, can be open to corruption of any kind. Congress will do well to go to the root of the evil and endeavour to purge itself from it. Of course, it is justified on moral grounds in withdrawing the Pacific Mail Subsidy, but it is quite another question whether it was practically expedient. In our opinion it was not. The Company has had great difficulties to contend against; they have an unusually long voyage to make from port to port, and their expenses are exceedingly heavy. The advantages of speedy and frequent communication between the Western States and China and Japan are very great, and through the Pacific Mail line a considerable portion of the European traffic from those countries has been secured. It is now a common thing for Europeans to go home *viâ* America, and such traffic is undoubtedly on the increase. But Congress is made up of men representing States having widely different interests, many of them knowing very little about the Pacific Mail Company and its work and object, and caring as little. This ignorance and indifference makes it difficult to pass a bill granting a subsidy to any company, and in the face of the disclosures which have taken place in connection with the affair, it is not, perhaps, to be wondered at that the result before us should have been arrived at. Yet it is not wholly creditable to the national spirit and enterprise that needed support should be denied to a company which has striven hard against opposition and difficulties to carry on a work which redounds to the commercial fame of the American nation.

WHICH are we to believe? There are two parties in the United States entertaining widely different views on the policy of the annexation of territory, and each in turn puts forth statements respecting the relations of the Washington Government with Mexico. One American paper says that the rumour that the Mexican Government is prepared to cede a portion of its territory on the northern boundary line, like "a dozen or so similar stories going the round of the country within the last few years," is without foundation. The *New York Herald* states that no negotiations are pending between the Governments of the United States and Mexico for the cession of any Mexican territory. The Mexican *Diario Official* also, speaking on the same topic, says:—"This government has not made, nor will it ever admit, propositions for parting with a single jot of the territory of the nation." This sounds both emphatic and patriotic, but it may be taken with the proverbial grain of salt. The States which lie nearest to the border land have a grievance, which they are by no means loth to air. The Californian papers assert that Mexican bandits are a trouble and a nuisance on the frontier, that United States citizens in Lower California have been robbed, cozened, and maltreated by the Mexicans, and that the authorities there, who are scarcely a whit better than the rabble they profess to govern, are powerless and disinclined to protect them. They go on *to* urge that as Mexico is deeply in debt to the United States, with small prospect of being able to pay, its government should liquidate it by a cession of territory. It is farther asserted that the matter must eventually so be settled, despite all assertions to the contrary. The disclaimer of the Mexican Government is regarded simply as an expedient to gain time to educate the people to the recognition of the inevitable. The fact of the matter is, beyond doubt, that a vast majority of the people of the Western States are anxious for territorial aggrandisement, and would be glad to see the Government take up their view. And, sooner or later, it will be adopted. The grievances are tangible, and Americans will never rest until their frontier is secure and new and rich lands opened up to their enterprise. But surely they can afford to wait at least until their own vast domains are fairly settled. They are certainly in no want of elbow room as yet. When they are crowded as in the old countries of Europe, there will be force in their demand for increase of territory. That time may be expedited considerably, however, by the encouragement of Chinese emigration.

The M. M. Co.'s S. S. *Irawaddy* left Saigon for Hongkong on Sunday, at 1 p.m.

The P. and O. steamer *Khiva*, with the outward mail, left Singapore for Hongkong yesterday morning, at 8 a.m.

The old hulk *Celestial*, after all the vicissitudes she has passed through in this port, is to be taken to Canton, and there broken up.

We learn that two gentlemen residents in the colony shot two wild boars on the mountains at Kowloon, and they were brought over yesterday.

The rumour spread the other day that a shark of unusual length was caught at Sha-ki-wan is, we find, true. It was eleven feet long, and when cut open had a pig in its inside 13 catties in weight.

The villagers at Yow-mah-teo have shewn considerable public spirit. They have made a collection of $208.03, which they forwarded to the Superintendent of the Government Fire Brigade, begging that he would lay their request before the Government, to have a small fire engine stationed over there and a fire brigade formed, the sum forwarded to assist in defraying expenses. This petition is, we learn, to be granted, and an engine has been sent over, hose and all complete. The engine is small but very powerful and portable.

A strange incident occurred on the Praya Central on Saturday last. Two "Sea Otters," or, as the Chinese term them, "Sea Cats," walked up the Praya steps on to the road. Chase was given after them by some Chinese, who were joined by some Europeans, but one got into the sea again, and the other was caught by a Chinaman, when a stranger came deliberately up and claimed half of $2 offered for it, by a shopman close by. The captor being exasperated at this decided the claim by setting the otter at liberty again, throwing it into the sea.

## INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders in this Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the Head office, Queen's Road, Hongkong, to take into consideration the present position of the Company, and for passing such resolutions as might be deemed necessary. There were present Mr. Deacon, (acting chairman) Baron de Overbeck, Messrs. Jensen, Blakeman, (secretary), Nicaise, B. Smith, Helland, W. Morgan, Coughtrie, Lyall, Ede, Roberts, J. H. Cox, Vaucher, and Alves.

Mr. BLAKEMAN having read the notice calling the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said they had now met for the purpose of closing up the Company. A statement had been placed before the shareholders, and he would now call upon the Secretary to read it.

Mr. BLAKEMAN then read the following statement:—

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

"The directors have found it necessary to convene a meeting of Shareholders to place before them a statement explaining what has been accomplished since their last Report was issued, (June 1874,) with respect to the Factory and Property in Siam; the present position of the Company and the circumstances which have led thereto; and also for the purpose of passing the necessary resolutions for dissolving and winding up the Company.

"In the Report which the Directors presented to the Shareholders at the last Yearly Meeting of the Company held in the month of June last, they were informed that, upon the recommendation of Mr. Homan, arrangements had been made for re-modelling the Factory, purchasing batteries to supersede the concretors, together with proper adjunct machinery for the vacuum pan, and that if these alterations were satisfactorily carried out the present season might be looked forward to for satisfactory results so far as the working of the Factory was concerned.

"The Directors have now to report that the proposed alterations and repairs to the Factory were satisfactorily completed in November last; the new machinery purchased by Mr. Homan at Mauritius, consisting of two batteries, a vacuum pump and engine, arrived safely and have been satisfactorily erected under the superintendence and with the assistance of a staff of employés who were engaged for the Factory and brought on from Mauritius, and early in the month of January last, the Administrator reported the Factory ready to begin crushing the crop. The financial arrangements by which the Directors were enabled to carry out the above were made with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in March and April 1874, and naturally contemplated the supply of the necessary funds for the working of the present season, the results of which it was understood were to determine the future of the Company. In furtherance of this, every preparation was made by the Directors for the crop 1874-75, advances were obtained from the Bank for the purchase of the necessary out-side cane, fuel and other material, and in fact since the 9th of January, the Factory has been in full operation and the last advices received from the Administrator at Laconchaisee were of a satisfactory nature.

"It was therefore with no little surprise, that the Directors received on the 13th of February last, a formal demand from the Bank, for the immediate payment of the entire sum due, and at the same time read in the published Report of the Bank Directors that 'steps had already been taken to realise the Company's property with all despatch.'

"A reply was at once sent, expressing surprise at this summary procedure, without any notice or intimation having been given, and requesting to be informed what action the Bank intended to adopt. After a delay of over ten days, during which interval no less than two urgent requests were made for a reply from the Bank, a letter was received informing the the Directors that the Bank's Special Agent at Bangkok had long since received instructions to make the necessary demand for payment of the balance due the Bank from the Company's representative in Siam, and to take possession of the whole estate, plant, &c., under a mortgage and bill of sale which they hold as secured creditors.

"Under these circumstances, the Directors have no other option than to take the necessary steps to dissolve the Company and wind up its affairs. No available assets remain and with the reversion of the entire property of the Shareholders to the Bank, the Company virtually ceases to exist.

"R. DEACON, *Chairman pro tem.*"

The CHAIRMAN said the letters regarding the action of the Bank were on the table. He could only repeat that the action of the Bank had taken the directors by surprise. The state of the Company's affairs were explained to the shareholders at last meeting when it was resolved to carry on the Company, with the view of trying to get something back to the shareholders. The entire assets of the Company were the property at Laconchaisee, a certain amount of bills receivable now in the hands of the Bank, and a few unpaid calls. This action on the part of the Bank would necessitate the sale, of the property, which, under a forced sale cannot realise what was due to the Bank, and therefore nothing remained for the shareholders but to wind up the Company. If any one had any question to put, he should be glad to answer it before the resolutions were proposed.

Mr. MORGAN asked if it was in the power of the directors to annul all unpaid calls of the shareholders, because, if so he should propose that nobody pays a red cent. He himself had paid all his calls, and therefore he was not speaking personally.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not think it could be done.

Mr. MORGAN repeated that he did not think they ought to pay one red cent.

Mr. NICAISE said he thought the Bank would compel these calls to be paid up.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Company was virtually insolvent from the action of the Bank, and he did not think they could under those circumstances act on Mr. Morgan's suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the first resolution, namely, "That this Company be forthwith dissolved and voluntarily wound up." He remarked that they did this on the advice of counsel.

Mr. JENSEN seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. NICAISE then proposed "That a petition be presented to the Supreme Court praying that the voluntary liquidation of the Company should be carried on subject to the supervision of the Court."

Baron DE OVERBECK seconded.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. MORGAN said he supposed there would be no expense to the shareholders in that (laughter).

Mr. JENSEN said Mr. Morgan had paid up in full and he would not have to pay any more.

Mr. J. H. COX then proposed that Mr. Blakeman be appointed liquidator.

The CHAIRMAN seconded.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said that dissolved the Company.

Mr. NICAISE: I hope you will get your fees; you have worked hard for nothing.

The meeting then terminated.

## SUPREME COURT.

*8th March.*

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN AND A SPECIAL JURY.

ACTION FOR SLANDER.—LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. *v.* D. MARKS, $1,000.

This was an action by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. against Mr. D. Marks, a furniture dealer in Hongkong, to recover the sum of $1,000 for alleged slander.

The following gentlemen comprised the Jury:—Messrs. H. Cope, H. H. Nelson, and A. McIver.

Mr. Brereton appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. Toller for defendant.

Mr. Brereton, in opening the case, said it was an action for defamation brought by the well-known firm of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., against Mr. Marks, a furniture dealer in Hongkong. The defamation consisted of what was known as oral slander, it was not in writing. There were some words that one person might apply to another, which although very aggravating and calculated to lead to a breach of the peace were not such as would form the grounds for an action such as was now brought. The words that were used and are now complained of did not fall within that category. Many words fell from people in the heat of passion which the law took no notice of whatever, and which had no tendency to inflict injury upon the person to whom they were addressed. It would be a very unhappy thing if a word of that sort should be the means of forming the foundation of an action, and the law had passed them over. But the words that were spoken in this instance were of a far more grave and serious character, and were such as might form the ground work of an action. In the first place, they imputed to his clients what was an indictable offence, and if any one charged another with an indictable offence he was liable to an action for defamation. In the next instance, they affected the characters of plaintiffs in their business, and the law held that anyone who uttered words affecting the character of a person in his business was liable. The amount claimed in this case was $1,000, which was the utmost limit in the Summary Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Had plaintiffs thought proper so to do, they might have instituted proceedings in the Original Jurisdiction and brought an action for a much larger sum, but if they had gained it it would have been a very unfortunate thing for the defendant. Plaintiffs were not at all actuated by malicious motives, but they wanted to vindicate themselves from the foul asperations that had been cast upon them. The circumstances under which the words were spoken were these. The plaintiffs, as all the jury very well knew, carried on in addition to their other business that of auctioneers. Last month they were instructed by Dr. Murray of the 80th Regiment, who was leaving the Colony, to sell his furniture. The auction took place on the 23rd Feb. There was a very large concourse of people present, business people, comprising some of the most respectable in the Colony. It was just such an auction at which words of the nature of those uttered by defendant would have a very injurious effect. Immediately before the auction commenced, just when Mr. Fairbairn, who manages the auctioneering department of the firm, was about to begin the defendant Marks came forward, and in a warning tone, in a very loud tone of voice said "this is a rigged sale." Mr. Fairbairn at once remonstrated with him and told him he had no right to speak in that manner, and requested him to leave the place. He refused to do so, but repeated the statement. He said, "I repeat this is a rigged sale." The jury all knew what rigging the market was on the Stock Exchange. They could not apply the term rigging in the same sense in which it was applied in that case; but a rigged sale meant that the whole thing was a fraud, that it was a 'got-up sale'—was, in point of fact, what was well-known at home as a mock auction. Plaintiffs said that the defendant said on the occasion mentioned, "This is nothing but a rigging sale. I repeat this is nothing but a rigging sale," meaning that the auction which the plaintiffs were then conducting was a made-up or mock auction intended to deceive and cheat the public. In reply, the defendant put in two defences. One was a plea of not guilty, that was not denying the words, not decrying the character of the person to whom they applied, but denying that they bore the signification put upon them by the plaintiffs. He also pleaded justification, which meant that the words spoken were true, and also that it was beneficial to the public that they should be spoken.

Mr. Toller said he did not think the words meant that.

His Lordship said the plea would amount to that.

Mr. Brereton, continuing, quoted the law on the point, and said the plaintiff must show that it was beneficial for the public that the words should be uttered. That was the state of the law at the present time, and unless Mr. Toller could show the jury that the words were true, and that the innuendoes he would prove were true, there must be a verdict against him. If Mr. Marks had made the statement that that was a rigged sale only on that occasion, the case would not perhaps be so strong as it was, but he would show them that defendant was actuated by malice, because similar statements had been made on previous occasions. This was not the first, nor the second, nor the third occasion on which Mr. Marks had assailed the plaintiffs. On one occasion he called at their establishment on business and applied the most foul and offensive language to them. In fact, it was very vile and very foul indeed. The plaintiffs, however, did not think it worth while to take any notice of it, and thinking they would hear nothing more in that way allowed the matter to pass over. On another occasion, shortly after that, a similar circumstance occurred, for the present case was only the culmination of a series of like attacks. In September last, plaintiffs had an auction at which defendant purchased several little things. He did not take delivery of them within a reasonable time, and plaintiffs wrote him a letter to this effect:—

"Hongkong, September 10th, 1874.

"Mr. D. Marks,

"Dear Sir,—We beg to inform you that if the balance of your auction account 3rd September, namely $58.70, is not paid at once, we shall sell the goods remaining on hand to cover the amount due. We therefore, request your immediate attention to the matter and remain,

"Yours faithfully,

"LANE, CRAWFORD & CO."

Mr. Marks wrote on the back of this note in reply, as follows:—

"Mr. Fairbairn,—I beg to answer that you can sell the within goods as soon as possible.—D. MARKS."

Mr. Fairbairn gave directions to sell the goods, but thought it better to let defendant know, so as to give him an opportunity to buy them. The firm accordingly wrote him to this effect:—

"Hongkong, September 10th, 1874.

"D. Marks, Esq.

"Dear Sir,—In accordance with your reply to ours of this date, your goods will be sold at public auction to-morrow. We shall, of course, hold you liable for any loss on the original price.

"Yours faithfully,

"LANE, CRAWFORD, & CO."

Now he (Mr. Brereton) thought the jury would say that what the plaintiffs did on that occasion was perfectly legitimate. But what was the reply Mr. Marks sent to them? He wrote on the back of the letter, as follows:—

"Fairbairn, Esq.

"Dear Sir,—I have not the slightest objection to your selling to-morrow. In fact, were I you, I would sell while the people are at tiffin to-day, and then you would have the chance of buying them yourself at your own price, as, I am given to understand, is your practice.—D. MARKS."

Now he thought that was not the way to address a gentleman who wrote a purely business letter to another. On the occasion which gave rise to this action, nothing could be more injurious to plaintiff's firm or to Mr. Fairbairn than to be charged, before a large number of people, with getting up a rigged sale.

Mr. Toller said the plaintiffs were not so charged. Defendant merely said, "This is a rigged sale." He did not say who got it up. No opportunity had been given defendant to explain these words before the action was brought.

His Lordship remarked that defendant had had since last Tuesday to consider about it.

Mr. Brereton said he had given no notice because this was just the climax of a series of attacks of the same nature. The plaintiffs had considered that to write a letter to ask an apology from one who had persistently treated them in this way would be utterly useless. They considered they would have been wanting in self-respect if they had communicated with a person who had written to them such a letter as he had just read on a purely business communication.

His Lordship said that perhaps if the advocates were to consult together for a few moments some terms might be come to.

Mr. Toller said he could state in a moment the only terms to which he would agree.

A short conference then took place between Mr. Brereton and Mr. Toller, after which

Mr. Brereton said Mr. Toller had mentioned terms he could not think of accepting. The action was not brought from any malicious motive, but purely for the vindication of the plaintiffs' characters.

Mr. Toller said, if that was so, it might have been done by the usual letter before the action. Any imputation on the plaintiffs' moral character would have been withdrawn at once. In fact, a letter had been written withdrawing all imputations of that kind. But there were certain irregularities in that sale.

Mr. Brereton said he was the first to discountenance litigation where it was avoidable, but he would have been wanting in self-respect himself if he had counselled plaintiffs to draw back after the conduct of defendant.

His Lordship remarked it was a serious thing to justify a slander of this kind.

Mr. Toller said the question would turn upon what was the meaning of a rigged sale. He should contend that the word did not imply a mock auction. It meant simply an auction in which a number of brokers' effects were put.

Mr. Brereton then referred to "Bateman, on Auctions." That authority said, referring to mock auctions, "It seems unnecessary to add that transactions at mock auctions cannot be supported either at law or in equity." A note appended said, "The establishment of mock auctions is said to be a common practice amongst swindlers in London. Persons are frequently placed at the doors of such auctions, denominated 'barkers,' to invite strangers to come in, and puffers are in wait to bid up the article much beyond its value. A stranger making an offer at such an auction is almost sure to have the article knocked down to him." He would now call some witnesses, and he thought the jury, after hearing their evidence, would have little difficulty in coming to a decision.

Mr. John Fairbairn (the plaintiff) said: I am one of the partners of the firm of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., and conduct the auctioneer department. I had instructions from Dr. Murray, of the 80th Regiment, to sell his goods. The sale was on the 23rd Feb. Many people, including the defendant, were there. He came forward, and said "I declare this is nothing but a rigged sale." He repeated this statement in a declamatory tone. I said "Mr. Marks, you have no business to come here, and make statements of that kind." He repeated "This is nothing but a rigged sale." I said I should hand him to the police, if he did not behave in a proper manner. He defied me. I said to Inspector Cradock, "Will you please take that man in charge?" He replied, "No, I will not do so, but I will take a note of what he said; I think he is behaving very improperly." I said, "Very well," and went on with my sale. I have been an auctioneer a long time. The term "rigged sale" is applied to a "mock auction." I consider a mock auction is an auction got up for the purpose of cheating the public. There was no fraud or deception practised on the public on that occasion, and the auction was a proper one.

Mr. Toller: You have had notice to produce your books. Have you got them?

Plaintiff: Yes.

His Lordship: It is rather irregular to call for books generally.

Mr. Toller: The notice is in these terms:—

"We shall be obliged also by your having ready for production all books of your clients containing entries with reference to the sale in question, and especially as to the persons to whom the goods sold belonged."

His Lordship: That is within the proper limits.

Mr. Toller: Do these books shew to whom all the goods belonged?

Plaintiff: Not all. This is the rough book containing the names of the parties. There was more than one party. Some belonged to Dr. Murray, some belonged to a furniture broker, named Achee. There might be one or two other small items. None of them belonged to my clerk, Mr. Sa. A telescope did not belong to him. That is the catalogue of the sale (produced) and that the advertisement.

Mr. Toller: Say what goods belonged to Dr. Murray, and what to Achee.

Plaintiff: There might be 50 lots belonged to Achee. That is customary amongst all auctioneers in the Colony. The lots were put in Dr. Murray's house. The catalogue contained 160 lots. The public had no means of distinguishing what belonged to Achee and what to Dr. Murray. It is not necessary. Achee was at the sale. He bid for some things, probably for some of his own, if they did not fetch his limit. I cannot swear that he did, but I have no doubt that he did. It is customary for the broker to be there, and protect his own goods. Sometimes he gives me a limit, sometimes not. That is the principle of all sales. My clerk might buy for some parties, if he had instructions. Sometimes he buys things on his own account. He has a perfect right to do so. He may have bought a telescope and some other things at this sale. Lot No. 5 did not belong to him. He did not buy it. Mr. Pitman bought it. It belonged to Captain Pitman; and he bought it in. I have no doubt Mr. De Sa was Captain Pitman's agent for buying it in. Our firm are wine merchants. It is customary to put some of our things in a good sale. At this sale I do not think we had a sample of wine or brandy on the table. We did not intend to sell our own brandy at this sale. I do not know why we did not do it. We do not do it at every sale. The other advertisement produced from the *Daily Press* is one of ours. At this particular sale some part of the goods may have belonged to brokers; I cannot say whether all did. I did cause all the goods to be removed to an empty house. Sometimes people have not enough goods to make a sale, and then we hire a house, and send the goods there with others. This advertisement (referring to one handed in) did not refer to such a sale. It is described as "property of a gentleman giving up house-keeping." Most of the goods belonged to Mr. Roberts, of Gilman & Co., but not all. Some might have belonged to brokers. Mr. Roberts did not wish his name mentioned. I think, speaking from memory, it was Mr. Roberts' sale. I do not occasionally advertise the goods as "the property of a gentleman giving up house-keeping" when they all belong to brokers. I do not remember who the "gentleman giving up house-keeping" is referred to in another advertisement.

Mr. Brereton objected to the questions, the notice was to produce only the books referring to this particular auction.

Mr. Toller: But as he has the books, there is no objection.

Plaintiff: I have no objection to answering, but I cannot recollect all the persons to whom the goods belonged.

Mr. Brereton: My friend must confine himself to this particular auction. I object to the questions.

His Lordship: But you are going into other matters which took place at other sales.

Mr. Brereton: And I can show I have a right to do so. The attacks I have referred to all led up to what took place at this particular auction.

Mr. Toller: Plaintiff has spoken to the general custom at sales, and I am questioning upon that. I have a right to show plaintiffs are in the habit of doing what they are charged with.

Mr. Brereton: I repeat that my friend must confine his questions to one sale.

Mr. Toller: My friend says he wishes to defend plaintiffs' character, and yet objects to my questions as to their custom.

His Lordship: I think the questions admissable.

Plaintiff: The goods referred to in the advertisement were not to my knowledge the property of Chinese brokers. I have never collected brokers' goods in a house and sold them. Defendant is a broker, and has attended many of my sales.

By Mr. Brereton: I obtained permission from Dr. Murray to put in the additional articles. I should never think of putting in things otherwise. It is a convenience to the public to put other things up at an auction. I know defendant pretty well. He has sometimes put goods in my auctions, and I have sold them. He has attended and bid up to his limit to prevent the goods being sacrificed. I never employed a person to attend sales and enhance the price of goods, or practice puffing. The goods put up were of intrinsic value; all *bonâ fide* goods, not got up for deception in any way. The sale at Dr. Murray's was in every respect a fair and *bonâ fide* sale.

Mr. Toller: That is the question at issue.

Plaintiff: Defendant once at my store used foul and abusive language which I do not feel at liberty to repeat. The correspondence read by Mr. Brereton took place between us.

Plaintiff: It is quite customary to take goods for sale, especially when rooms are not full.

By Mr. Toller: I did not at the time of the correspondence labour under the mistake that the goods were paid for. They were not sold because defendant came and paid for them. I had a dispute with defendant at Mr. Inglis's auction; he bought a pair of vases and found they were broken. He asked me to take them back, but of course I refused.

By his Lordship: I understood by a rigged sale a mock auction—got up to buy goods not *bonâ fide*, such as electro-plated ware; also employing puffers to enhance the goods and get them sold at above their value. I understood defendant to use the words in that sense, and in that sense only. I heard Mr. Brereton read the definition of a mock auction, as in London, but I did not understand defendant to mean that exactly. (After reading the note)—Yes, that is something what I understand defendant to mean—namely, that puffers were employed to run up the goods. I did not understand him to mean that the goods came from different places. I think the sale was affected to some extent by what defendant said.

Mr. Toller: That would be special damage, which is not claimed.

Mr. Brereton: But it is damage inferred.

Mr. Lammert was then called. He said—I am an auctioneer, and have been so many years in Hongkong. I have sometimes heard the expression rigged sale applied to an auction. The meaning in the trade is a sale got up to palm something off by unfair means. A rigged sale I would call a mock auction. It is another term for it. (Having read the note already referred to)—I consider a rigged sale would mean an auction of that character. It is customary at auctions in Hongkong to put goods into sales which do not belong to the person at whose house the sale is. I have sometimes done so, with permission.

By Mr. Toller: I should not consider as a rigged sale simply something quite opposite to the advertisement. A rigged sale is a mock [illegible]. It is customary to put in goods as I have said.

Mr. Toller: I hope it won't be any more.

By Mr. Brereton: It is not the custom to put up tramped goods. In many cases the goods so put in are better than the others.

Mr. Brereton said that was his case.

His Lordship: are you not going to call [illegible] further evidence as to the meaning of the word "rigged."

Mr. Brereton said he did not think it necessary.

Mr. Toller said it was now his duty to address the jury for the defence. He had examined Mr. Fairbairn, and he thought, on the whole, he had told them pretty fairly all about it. He did not intend to call any witnesses for the defence, but should simply bring before the jury some considerations which he thought would lead them to the conclusion that the defendant was justified in using the words he was said to have used on that occasion. Before he came to that, which was the most important part of his defence, he should have one other point to consider. He wished to state, at the outset, that his instructions were not to throw any imputations on the plaintiffs in this case. He himself was very glad to bear his testimony to the extreme respectability of their character and business dealings in every way. When he gave notice, as was the practice of the court, that he should rely on the plea of justification, and with regret heard of the innuendoes which his friend Mr. Brereton had attached to the plaint, giving a meaning to the word "rigged" which he thought it would not bear, he was careful to write a letter stating that, in putting in that plea, he did not for a moment intend to throw any unpleasant imputation upon the plaintiffs. The letter he had written was as follows:—

"Supreme Court House, Hongkong,
"5th March, 1875.

"Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton,

"Dear Sirs,—We think it better to add by way of explanation to our letter of 1st inst., that it is our intention in pleading justification to contend that the words used by defendant imply only that certain irregularities were permitted by the plaintiffs at the sale in question, and that in support of our plea we shall, as at present advised, seek to prove these facts only.

"We add this explanation for fear any erroneous impression should be produced by our putting forward this plea in connexion with the innuendoes you have thought it right to attach to the plaint, and we disclaim on behalf of our clients all intention either in the use of the words complained of or in pleading their justification, of imputing to the plaintiffs any moral misconduct or fraud or any offence whatever against the criminal law.

"We think it due to both parties that this explanation should be made before the trial, and we request that on any reference made at the trial to our former letter this may be taken together with it.

"We are, Dear Sir, Yours truly,
"SHARP AND TOLLER."

His (Mr. Toller's) instructions were to conduct this case without in the least degree hurting the feelings, and, if possible, the business reputation of the plaintiffs. He now came to the actual defence of the action. The first point he took on behalf of the defendant was that the words used did not necessarily apply to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs were conducting the sale, and defendant said, "This is a rigged sale." He did not say plaintiffs were cognisant of its being rigged or had rigged it themselves. The words might apply to Dr. Murray, Achee, and those men who might have rigged amongst themselves, and the plaintiffs might have been perfectly ignorant of it. They might have conducted the sale without the slightest idea that it was rigged. After defendant's statement, he would have supposed that any ordinary man would have said, "What do you mean by saying that? Do you intend to insinuate that we have rigged it?" But Mr. Fairbairn did not seem to have done that. If he had, defendant might have given some explanation. He might have said, "No; I would have been sorry to say you had," or he might have said, "Yes, I charge you with it," and then plaintiffs could have brought an action in a much better form. But the words used did not necessarily imply that the plaintiff had anything to do with the rigging of the sale. If any one were to charge him with rigging up a case he should not think of rushing off and suing him for damages, but would ask him if he meant to insinuate that he had a hand in rigging up the case. He submitted that anyone would act in this way in the ordinary affairs of life. But in this case there was no explanation asked. Mr. Fairbairn tried to give defendant in charge. Defendant said, "I defy you to do that." The sale took place on the 23rd February, and on the evening of the same day he took legal advice in the matter. No letter was written asking for an explanation; they simply took it all to themselves; the cap seemed to fit them exactly, and on the 24th, they served defendant with a summons claiming a thousand dollars. Now there was no doubt the sale was a rigged up sale, as he should call it. There were some Chinese brokers had about fifty lots there, and if they looked at the advertisement and the catalogue, there was not the slightest mention of that. It was held out to the public as a sale of Dr. Murray's furniture. The plaintiffs had jumped to the conclusion that the slanderous words applied to them, but the jury could not jump to the same conclusion. They must decide it legally, and he submitted that on that point alone they could not give a verdict against his client. And now they came to the important point in the case. Was the defendant justified in using these words? In considering that question the law made a great distinction between the man who, having no interest in an affair, goes and pokes his nose into it and says slanderous words against other people, and the man who has an interest in it and who makes comment on a matter in which he is interested and in the presence of persons interested. He referred to the law books on the point and after quoting a couple of cases, said the rule was simply as he had stated it. Defendant was a buyer at the auction, and was therefore an interested party. He had been in the habit of attending a great many auctions, and from his experience knew that a number of the things there belonged to Chinese brokers.

Mr. Brereton submitted that Mr. Toller ought to have pleaded that the occasion was privileged.

Mr. Toller said he pleaded that, and the occasion justified the statement. This was a case under the general issue.

Mr. Brereton said it would not come under the general issue.

Mr. Toller objected to Mr. Brereton replying on his reply. If he had to sum up he must do so now.

His Lordship said Mr. Brereton ought to have asked Mr. Toller whether he intended calling any witnesses.

Mr. Toller said he had told him he did not wish to do so.

Mr. Brereton said if that was so he would sum up his case then, and proceeded to do so. He said he had proved, by two of the best witnesses in the Colony, what the meaning of a rigged sale was. He had proved that the words spoken on the occasion were not a solitary charge but they were only one of a series of attacks, proving that the defendant was actuated by malice and malice alone in what he had done. If he had wanted merely to object to the fact of other articles being brought into the auction, he ought to have said so to Mr. Fairbairn in a proper way, and that would have taken the whole sting out of the matter. Mr. Fairbairn then might have said, "I know very well they are not, but everything can be seen and everyone can see them." He could have explained that. But defendant shouted out, "This is a rigged sale," speaking to all present so as to leave the impression upon them that the sale was a piece of cheating from beginning to end. Mr. Fairbairn had sworn that all the goods placed in this auction were valuable, and not vamped up. They all knew what a mock auction was, but the auction in question was nothing like one. Now Hongkong was a very peculiar place. It differed very much from home. Business people had not much time for auctions, and he thought it would be rather to the convenience of the public when an auction took place to put before them everything they might possibly want. Sometimes when a gentleman gives up housekeeping and his goods are not sufficient for a sale, plaintiffs keep them by them, and nothing could be more fair, than when any opportunity occurs, for them to put these things in a sale. Dr. Murray's house was not fully furnished; no military man's house is, as it was always uncertain how long they might stay in one place. It had been filled up with other good furniture, which he considered was a proper thing to do. It was a custom in Hongkong, and it had been proved that the defendant had put in goods in this way at one sale at least, if not more. He contended that defendant had used the words imputed maliciously, and said that if his object, as put by Mr. Toller, was simply to show that all these goods were not Dr. Murray's why had not Mr. Toller pursued that line of cross-examination?

Mr. Toller: I can have two strings to my bow.

Mr. Brereton: Yes, but if you have you must be bound by them. If it was only to prove certain irregularities why did he go into acts which he failed to prove? Unless the jury were satisfied that his clients had been in the habit of getting up mock auctions and cheating the public, then they (plaintiffs) would be entitled to a verdict.

Mr. Toller then continued his address for the defence. He touched upon the points he had before referred to, and then again took up the question,—Was the defendant justified in using the expressions he had used? He quoted some cases on this point, and then applied the law in this way—that defendant appeared at the auction as a buyer, that he believed there were certain irregularities connected with it, and then said it was a rigged sale. He being a person interested said so to persons interested. Now this was a most material point for the jury to take into their consideration—the circumstances under which, and the persons to whom, these words were spoken. Now he held that the statement about its being a rigged sale was substantially true. He read the advertisement in the *Daily Press* which stated that the furniture was the property of Dr. Murray, and the catalogue issued, which was to the same effect. Now, he asked the jury what would any person understand from those who did not know the custom that Mr. Fairbairn talked about?—why, that Dr. Murray was going away from the Colony and had given instructions to Lane, Crawford & Co. to sell his goods off without reserve? That was the construction anybody would put upon it. Now what was the actual fact? At least 50 lots belonged to a Chinese broker, and not the slightest information was given to the public of that fact. Mr. Fairbairn might have said at the commencement of the sale that "a portion of the goods belonged to Dr. Murray and the remainder belongs to Achee, and he is here to protect his own property." They might have said that, but they never do. Supposing, for instance, that a dining table belonging to Achee was put up. An independent purchaser present hears Achee bidding up and up, and thinks "well if Achee can afford to give $20 for that, I can give $21" and he gets it at that. When he gets it home perhaps he would find that he could have got the same for $15 the day before yesterday at Mr. Achee's own shop.

Mr. Brereton: You have not proved anything of that kind.

Mr. Toller said if he was wrong it would be for the jury to say so. If he was right in his contention that the advertisement was substantially an advertisement that these goods were going to be sold off without reserve, and that Mr. Achee was there buying in the goods clandestinely, there was no doubt that the sale was an irregular and fraudulent one. He did not use the word fraudulent in its offensive sense, but merely in its legal signification. He referred to "Bateman on Auctions" which stated that "where the fictitious bidding was done clandestinely the sale will be held fraudulent." That was just the point in this case. If they had stated in the advertisement or at the sale what the real sale was, then his client would have been wrong in saying that it was a rigged sale. He did not impute any bad motives in it, but they had done it clandestinely. They did not do it for the purpose of cheating any one, but there was the fact, it was done. The advertisement purported that it was all Dr. Murray's furniture to be sold without reserve, while 50 lots belonged to a Chinese broker who was there to protect his goods. To that extent the sale was not perfectly open, nor was it fair and above board in that way. He did not intend to put any witnesses in the box, and after some other observations he left the defendant's case in the hands of the Jury. If they thought the system, described by Mr. Fairbairn was a good system, a verdict for the plaintiffs would materially help to carry it on; but if they thought the system was an objectionable one he trusted they would stamp it as such by giving a verdict for the defendant.

His Lordship then summed up, laying the law down to the jury. In the course of his remarks he said he could not see any harm in introducing furniture belonging to other people into auctions, if the furniture was good. It might be quite a different thing to introduce wines in this way. He submitted the following questions to the jury:—

1.—Did the defendant use the words imputed to him in the sense of rigged sale or a mock auction as explained by Bateman?

2.—Was it true in that sense?

3.—Was it spoken maliciously, that is with an intention to spoil the sale, or with any other indirect motive or reflecting on the plaintiffs in their conduct of the sale?

The jury retired, and after an absence of about ten minutes returned into Court.

The Clerk of the Court then read His Lordship's questions, and the replies appended by the jury as follows:—

1.—Did the defendant use the words imputed to him in the sense of a rigged sale or a mock auction as explained by Bateman?—No.

2.—Was it true in that sense?—No.

3.—Was it spoken maliciously, that is with an intention to spoil the sale or with any other indirect motive, or reflecting on the plaintiffs in their conduct of the sale?—Referring to our answers to questions 1 and 2, we consider the expression justifiable. We think it a very objectionable practice for Chinese furniture dealers to be allowed to catalogue their furniture with the property of private individuals, and by bidding for it themselves, to mislead intending buyers.

His Lordship said that amounted to a verdict for the defendant. He had intended to put another question, but it was not now necessary.

A short discussion ensued on the question of costs.

His Lordship ultimately reserved it.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

*8th March.*

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

TIT FOR TAT.

An old offender, named Chun Afoo, whose previous convictions were three months' hard labour for robbing a drunken seaman, and three months' hard labour for being the manager of street gambling, took the disgraceful opportunity of beating a Chinese policeman, named Mah Ahing, who was sentenced to be placed in the stocks on Saturday in front of a brothel, for attempting to thwart the ends of justice. The prisoner, went deliberately up to the policeman in the stocks notwithstanding he was guarded by two Sikh constables and P.O. No. 58, and gave him two heavy blows on the face saying, "Now I have you; you are in my place now."

The prisoner was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

A WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

Tang Akun, a chair coolie No. 561, was charged with assaulting the captain of the Spanish bark *Delia*, and with attempting to commit suicide.

Police-sergeant Wassemius, No. 57, said the capt. gave the prisoner $13 for the month's chair hire. The captain said he had given other chair coolies $2 extra on the two Race days he went down. The prisoner wanted more and assaulted the captain by holding on to his coat.

Inspector Stroud said the captain made a small deduction in consequence of the prisoner not shewing up on race days. The ship had gone.

P.C. No. 75, said he was on Charge Room duty yesterday, and soon after locking up the prisoner in a cell he went his rounds and found the prisoner strangling himself with a blue waistband string. Had he been a few seconds later the prisoner would have been dead.

The prisoner, who admitted the charge, said he was angry at being locked up as though he was a thief when he was only attempting to recover what he considered his rights.

In the absence of the captain, the charge of assault was abandoned, but the prisoner was sentenced to twenty-one days' hard labour for attempting to commit suicide, and ordered to find security in one householder for $10 to keep the peace for six months.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

O. Schinder, a seaman on board the U.S. Frigate *Hartford*, was charged with assaulting Indian Police Sergeant No. 524, by slapping his face, knocking him down, injuring his knee, tearing his uniform, breaking his gold chain attached to watch, and causing him to lose fifteen links. He was also charged with tearing the uniform coat of P.C. 24. The prisoner, it appears, was very obstreperous, and it took the combined strength of those two constables and another to secure him.

The prisoner was fined $10 for the assault, and ordered to pay $8 for damages, $2 of which were awarded to the Indian Sergeant for watch chain. In awarding the same, his Worship told the Sergeant that the next time he went on duty, he must not expose a valuable gold chain.

A STRAGGLER.

A. Gillander, a machinist in the U.S. Navy, was charged by P.C. 72 with being a straggler from his ship.

His Worship ordered him to be sent on board in custody.

JOLLY TARS.

E. Murphy and another seaman belonging to the U.S. frigate *Hartford*, and Owen, a seaman on board H.M. gunboat *Hornet*, were fined 50 cents each for indulging too much in spirituous liquors.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chinese constable No. 215, yesterday found a coolie, named Chan Achee on the Pokfulum Road in the unlawful possession of a large quantity of copper. He was coming from the direction of the Aberdeen Docks. The constable, it appears, had quite a hard struggle on the road in his endeavour to bring him to the station and lost some of the copper. However, after losing and recapturing him he managed to get there and saved six pounds of the copper; which the prisoner threw down a drain. The rest thrown away was picked up by Chinese on the road who made off with it whilst he was struggling with the prisoner.

The prisoner was fined $5; in default, three months' hard labour.

FIGHTING.

J. Rogers and R. Robinson, privates in H.M. 80th Regiment, were charged with others not in custody with having a general fight in the Queen's Road. The first prisoner was so badly cut that he had to be sent to [illegible]ospital. He said he was so drunk that he knew nothing about it, and did not know how he got cut.

The prisoners were handed over to the military authorities, and bound over in the sum of $5 each, to appear next Wednesday, if necessary, giving the military authorities the option to deal with the case if they choose or send it back again.

A THIEF BY TRADE.

Wong Kai Tsai, inmate of brothel No. 51 in Caine Road, charged Mak Amoon, a man unemployed, with robbing her of one silk bed quilt, eight ivory chop sticks, one pair of earrings, and two jade stone drops, valued at $7.70.

The prosecutrix said that the prisoner came twice to her room, and was leaving yesterday noon without paying her. He was stopped, when all the things, except the earrings, were found on him. The prisoner admitted stealing the earrings on a previous visit, and produced the pawn ticket for same.

On the prisoner was found a great bunch of pawn tickets, all alluding to women's jewellery and wearing apparel, and the mistress of the brothel said that the prisoner left behind in the

prosecutrix's room another bundle of pawn tickets also alluding to female dress and jewellery. The prisoner, she thought, had visited her house before, and she had strong suspicion of some of the things belonging to other inmates in the house, as several things had mysteriously been taken away.

The mistress was told to deliver these pawn tickets up to the police, and the police were instructed to investigate the case further in reference to the tickets, and the case was remanded for one week for the purpose.

TRESPASSING ON CROWN LAND.

The remanded case in which Mr. Neate, of the Surveyor-General's office, summoned eight stone cutters for trespassing on Crown land at Belcher's Bay, was again remanded till Wednesday, as Mr. Sharp, who was concerned in the case, was not in attendance.

BREACH OF REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

Mr. Bolt, clerk in the Registrar-General's office, charged the brother to the deceased Chun Afook, who met his death on Thursday last by a land slip at Belcher's Bay, and on whom an inquest was held on Friday, with giving false particulars concerning the death.

Chun Afoon, a Chinese clerk in the same office, said the matter came to light by a Chinese constable coming to the office with the official particulars.

The prisoner was fined $25; in default, four months' hard labour.

SUSPICION OF MURDER.

A man named Wong Asow and a woman were charged by Inspector Halloran, on suspicion with causing the death of a woman named Tang Afan on the 4th inst.

On the application of the Inspector, the case was remanded till the conclusion of the inquest.

RENDITION.

The remanded case in which Jean Juan, seaman on board the German bark *Suwa*, was charged with mutiny on board and stabbing the mate on the high seas, and whose rendition was applied for by the German Authorities, was further remanded till Thursday next.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

A DISTURBER.

Lum Aki, a chair coolie, charged by P.C. 76 with creating a disturbance at the Cathedral, was fined 50 cents.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

George Roe, P.O. No. 19, charged a Russian seaman, belonging to the *Ascold* with being drunk and knocking him down five times in an earthenware shop, and tearing his uniform trowsers, also with knocking down another constable who came to his assistance.

The prisoner was fined $5, or 14 days' imprisonment.

The rest of the cases before both magistrates were devoid of interest.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

*8th March.*

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

BREACH OF HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

James Youngson, Inspector of Police, charged Ip Achew, master of the *I-Yik* junk, with leaving the harbour of Victoria without a clearance on the 7th instant.

The prosecutor said he was in charge at Shaki-wan. Yesterday he found the prisoner discharging cargo at Sha-ki-wan. He asked him for his clearance, when he could only produce an anchorage pass. This was a special permit, consequently he had left Victoria without a clearance.

The prisoner, who said he had a special permit for three days, and thought he would not want a clearance, was fined $2, or three days' imprisonment.

THE S. S. "HANKOW."

Edward H. Bushell, Chief Engineer on board the British steamship *Hankow*, charged Henry Black, William Angus, James Ryan, David Quick, and James Ward, firemen on board with absenting themselves from duty on the 6th instant without leave.

The prosecutor said the prisoners were on the articles. On Thursday, the whole of the prisoners went on shore without leave. Black and Ward were at their duty on Friday. The others remained on shore till Saturday when Angus and Ryan came on board incapable, leaving Quick still on shore. Black and Ward went on shore again on Saturday and returned at night with Quick. The whole five prisoners were given into the custody of the Police on Sunday morning.

The prisoners admitted the charge and had nothing to say for themselves.

Black, Angus, Ryan and Quick were ordered to forfeit eight days' pay each, and Ward ordered to forfeit four days' pay.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday, at the Government Civil Hospital, before James Russell, Esq., Coroner, and a jury consisting of Messrs. McEwen, Munn, and Kuhlmann, on the body of a Chinese female, named Tang Apong, who was supposed to have met her death by foul play on the 5th instant. The body was buried on that day, and had to be exhumed yesterday.

Lai Awai, resurrection coolie, deposed to exhuming the body.

Wong Alein, an old married woman, residing in Wanchi, in the same house as the deceased, said she knew her, having seen her go in and out frequently. There were two or three tenants living on the same floor as deceased whose son and daughter-in-law lived with her. At 9 p.m. on the 4th instant, she heard the deceased scolding her son, saying "You beggar, since your wife bit me you have not interfered." On the 18th February, she saw from the window deceased's daughter-in-law bite her on the arm. It did not bleed at the time, but did half an hour after. The deceased told her son on the 4th instant, that since the 18th February, neither he nor his wife had spoken to her. She then heard the son make use of a filthy expression, and directly afterwards something fall and the deceased scream out "Ih Yah, Ih Yah, Ih Yah." The next morning on going down stairs she heard that the woman was dead.

Pung Tuk Kong said he was a doctor practising in Wanchi. At 5 a.m., on the 5th inst., a turncock named Achat came to him and said a woman was choking with something in the throat. He went to the house and saw her. The son and daughter were standing by. He felt the woman's pulse and saw she was very bad. She had a heavy bruise on the forehead. He did not ask how it came. He prescribed, but did not know whether the medicine was taken. He only saw Achat and the son and daughter in the house. He saw no blood about the bruise. He did not go back to see whether the woman died or got better under his treatment. He was paid 200 cash by the son for the one visit. He could not say what caused the bruise on the forehead, and could not say what was the cause of death. He prescribed to clear away the phlegm from the throat.

Dr. Wharry said the body was brought to him at 3 p.m. that day (8th). It had been dead some days and was decomposing. There was a bruise on the forehead one inch and a half in diameter. On the left forearm there was a lacerated circular wound. On the inner side of the left knee there was a plaster, but no abrasion of the skin underneath. The body was too decomposed to distinguish any further marks or to enable him to give any opinion of the cause of death. The head was further decomposed than the rest of the body. That would have been the case had there been violence used or had the deceased died from apoplexy.

Che Achat, turncock in Government employ, said he lived in the same house and on the same floor as the deceased. He was out on the night of the 4th on duty, and returned at 2 a.m. on the 5th instant. When he got in he asked what was the matter, when Wong Asow, the son, said the deceased was suffering from phlegm. Wong Asow said he could not go out to get a doctor as he had no pass, and asked him to go and procure one. He went out and one came. He had known the deceased for three or four years. She had had a cough lately. He saw the deceased die about 9 a.m.

The inquest was then adjourned till this day (Tuesday), at 4 p.m.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas W. Phipson, Q.C. The deceased gentleman was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1545, and went the Oxford Circuit. In 1862 he became one of her Majesty's Counsel, and was elected the same year a Bencher of his inn, for the treasureship of which he was next in rotation. He was in his 69th year.

TALLEYRAND REDIVIVUS.—Epicurus (dining at his Club, is surprised at the presence of his domestic Green-grocerial Waiter): "Eh! what! Why, is it you, Warts! Well, I'm glad to see you're getting on!"—Warts (unmoved): "Thank you, Sir, yessir, wich I've 'eard say 'The Man as can Wait is the successful Man,' Sir. Stilton or Cheshire, Sir?"—(Becomes a Licensed Victualler, and dies rich.)—*Punch.*

DISTURBANCE IN A CHURCH.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* describes an extraordinary scene which occurred lately on a Sunday morning at the Irvingite Church at Albury, near Guildford. While the service was proceeding, Captain Symes, a member of the congregation, left his seat, and, ascending the pulpit, said he was commissioned to deliver a message. Several of the church officials endeavoured to induce the captain to desist, but he drew a sword from under his coat and threatened to use it against any one who interfered with him. Mr. Armstrong, a barrister, begged him to come down, when Captain Symes struck him across the hand and nearly cut off one of his fingers. Another gentleman, who expostulated with the captain, was threatened with a loaded revolver. At length the officials, having armed themselves with long poles, succeeded in knocking the sword and pistol out of the captain's hands, and he was removed, after a violent struggle. The alarm caused in the church by this extraordinary conduct was very great. The ladies of the congregation screamed, and many of them fainted. The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, who are regular attendants of the church, left their seats. The duchess fainted, and was carried from the church by her attendants. On being brought before the magistrates the following day, Captain Symes was, on the certificates of two surgeons, removed to a lunatic asylum.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR STIMULANTS.

"I never was the worse for liquor in my life," is the frequent and honestly meant declaration, with which the physician is often met in the frequent cases in which it is clear to him that polite tippling is the source of fatal disease. At the Medical Society of London lately, in the course of an interesting discussion on a frequent form of dyspepsia and brain-disease, Dr. Theodore Williams observed, says the *British Medical Journal*, that most of these cases occurred among people with tippling habits, whose practice it was to take stimulants between meals whenever they felt what they call "low." The result was bad in two ways. Firstly, the alcohol introduced into the stomach caused a large secretion of gastric juice, which, having no food to act on, irritated the mucous membrane, and gave rise to flatulence, distending the stomach, and thereby disordering the heart's movements; hence, palpitation and irregular supply of blood to the brain, with its accompanying symptoms. Secondly the waste of gastric juice prevented a proper amount from being forthcoming at meals; the food was only partially digested, and escaped assimilation; hence, starvation of the blood and consequent anæmic symptoms. The treatment most successful, therefore, in these cases was a careful combination of food with stimulants, and a reduction of the latter as much as possible. Dr. Routh agreed with the author (Dr. Throwgood) as to the common occurrence of these cases among women. Chronic alcoholism he noticed chiefly among matrons, and he treated it by two methods. The hankering after stimulants he satisfied by a harmless one in the form of assafœtida or valerian; or he gave raw beef-juice prepared by rubbing beef through a sieve, and flavouring it with a little celery. Three claret glasses a day of this juice were given, and it allayed the desire for spirits.

THE ISLE OF MAN AND ITS BISHOP.

Mr. J. M. Jeffcott, the High Bailiff of Castletown, Isle of Man, in a letter to the *Times*, protests strongly against the proposal to obtain a bishopric for Liverpool by abolishing the existing diocese of Sodor and Man, and forming a new one which is to include Liverpool and the Isle of Man. Much indignation at this proposition, Mr. Jeffcott says, is entertained throughout the island. The very reasons which have been assigned for the creation of the new see are identical with those against including in it the Manx diocese. If the Bishop of Chester, residing only twenty-five miles from Liverpool, is unable to give the required attention to ecclesiastical matters in that town, much less could a prelate residing at Liverpool, separated from the Isle of Man by seventy-five miles of sea, exercise a proper episcopal care over the Manx Church. The Isle of Man, itself an ancient principality, is proud, the writer says, of its institutions, and prouder of none than of its ancient bishopric, which has a jurisdiction larger than that attached to any other see within the British isles. Its income is derived exclusively from the island, and yet one of the reasons assigned for the proposed absorption of the Manx diocese is the obtaining of its endowment. Liverpool, it seems, cannot afford to pay a bishop for itself, and to enable it to maintain one, the little island of Man is to be despoiled of its episcopal revenue. Not only is a spiritual injury to be inflicted upon it, but £2,000 a year, chiefly paid by its small proprietary, is to be forcibly taken from it to save the pockets of Liverpool millionaires. Mr. Jeffcott adds that he cannot predict the result of the movement, but he affirms that the Imperial Government has no legal right to despoil the island of its episcopal endowment; nor has it, for the benefit of Liverpool or any other locality, any legal right to deprive it of its ancient see.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

8TH MARCH, EVENING.

There has been a weaker feeling in the market during the day for Bengal Drug, the following may be taken as the closing rates:—New Patna $582½, sellers; New Benares $545, sellers; Old Patna $530 firm, and likely to improve; for select chests a few dollars higher will be paid. Old Benares $555 to $557½, quoted. No change in Malwa. Imports per steamer *China*, 934 chests Patna Opium, 383 chests Benares, and 8 chests Persian. Stocks this day in Hongkong estimated to be 1,275 chests New Patna, 850 chests Old Patna, 360 chests New Benares, 260 chests Old Benares, and 825 chests Malwa.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per British bark *Hermon*, for San Francisco:—

19,850 bags Rice, each 50 lbs.; 90 bags Beans, each 100 lbs.; 250 bags Sugar, each 1 picul; 1,093 pkgs. empty Quicksilver flasks, 91 pkgs. Sweetmeats, 1,404 boxes Oil, 143 boxes Root Flour, 50 bags Pepper, 26 pkgs. Paperware, 41 pkgs. Earthenware, 21 pkgs. Ginger, 799 boxes Fire Crackers, 1,275 pkgs. Tea (unknown), and 428 pkgs. Sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ......... 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight ...... 4/2½ to 4/2¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight ........................ 4/2½ to 4/2¾
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 223½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 224
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight ......................... 72½
Private, 30 days' sight ......... 73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—$16 per cent. discount.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$50 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,200 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 84 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$194 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$490 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$133 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$122 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—54 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—6 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 70 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per cent. discount.

SALES ON MARCH 8TH, 1875.

*As reported by Chinese.*

*Vermicelli*, 100 bags, at $6.80, by Tai-foong-chun to travelling trader.
*White Sugar*, 100 bags, at $6.35, by Tai-foong-chun to travelling trader.
*Red Dates*, 100 bags, at $2.50, by Hing-lye to travelling trader.
*Cuttlefish*, 10 bags, at $13.50, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.
*Shanghai Cotton*, 40 bags, at $14.70, by Hop-hing to travelling trader.
*Milled Rice*, 6,000 piculs, at $1.55, by Tuck-mee to local trader.
*Fungus*, 10 bags, at $42.80, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.
*Dried Lily Flowers*, 10 bags, at $11.60, by Kwong-sang-tai to travelling trader.

# Vessels Advertised as Loading.

| DESTINATION | VESSEL'S NAME | CAPTAIN | AT | FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO | TO BE DESPATCHED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LONDON via SUEZ CANAL | Diomed (str.) | | | Butterfield & Swire | On or about 20th inst. |
| HAMBURG | Peri | F. G. Crantz | Whampoa | Wm. Pustau & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| SAN FRANCISCO | Game Cock | Stoddard | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Mount Washington | T. B. Perkins | Hongkong | Russell & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Lord Macaulay | R. Monkman | Hongkong | Russell & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Hansa | Oest | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Wm. Phillips | Healy | Hongkong | Augustine Heard & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Tartar | Kaemena | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Ellen Munroe | T. W. Norcross | | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. via YOKOHAMA | Colorado (str.) | | | P. M. S. S. Co. | On 15th inst., at 3 P.M. |
| COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY | Egeria (str.) | Entwisle | | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | On or about 20th inst. |
| SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c. | Sunda (str.) | J. C. Babot | | P. & O. S. N. Co. | On 18th inst., at noon. |
| SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c. | Ava (str.) | Fleuriais | | Messageries Maritimes | On 11th inst., at noon. |
| MANILA | Esmeralda (str.) | Thebaud | | A. MacG. Heaton | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Balbina | Miranda | Hongkong | Remedios & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| YOKOHAMA | Orissa (str.) | | Hongkong | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick despatch. |
| SHANGHAI | Khiva (str.) | | | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Lotus (str.) | Gray | | David Sassoon, Sons & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Patroclus (str.) | | | Butterfield & Swire | On or about 15th inst. |
| SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW | Douglas (str.) | Burnie | Hongkong | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | On 11th inst., daylight. |
| Do. Do. &c. | Consolation (str.) | Cormack | | Birley & Co. | Quick despatch. |


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C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for
THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,
by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from
LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.,
who have consented to act as
C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS
IN
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN,
and by whom
ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED
and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1465


NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By DR. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper ............... $1.50
Neatly Bound ...................................... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.


THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.


# Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
31 374 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"LOTUS,"
Captain Gray, expected from Singapore about the 10th inst., will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 376 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
*Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for* HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.
THE Company's Steamship
"PATROCLUS"
will be despatched on or about the 15th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
377 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship
"MOUNT WASHINGTON,"
T. B. Perkins, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 371 Hongkong, 6th March, 1875.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"KHIVA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1875. [368

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ORISSA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1875. [369

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"DIOMED,"
will be despatched on or about the 20th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
370 Hongkong, 6th March, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, SHANGHAI, AND NEWCHWANG.

THE Steamship
"CONSOLATION,"
Captain Cormack, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight, apply to
BIRLEY & Co., *Agents.*
tf 363 Hongkong, 4th March, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Thebaud, expected here on the 8th instant from Amoy, will leave for the above Port about 24 hours after her arrival.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON.
343 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.

THE German Steamship
"EGERIA,"
1,521 tons Register, Captain Entwisle, will load here for the above Ports, and will be despatched on or about 20th March.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., *Agents.*
337 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"BALBINA,"
Miranda, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 375 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Schooner
"WM. PHILLIPS,"
Healy, Master, will load as above and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 316 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1875.

FOR HAMBURG.

(*To follow the German Bark "Norma."*)
THE German Brig
"PERI,"
F. G. Crantz, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf 256 Hongkong, 16th February, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Ship
"LORD MACAULAY,"
R. Monkman, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
tf 246 Hongkong, 15th February, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 German Bark
"HANSA,"
582 Tons, Captain Oest, will load here for above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
247 Hongkong, 15th February, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 German Brig
"TARTAR,"
Captain Kaemena, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 339 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

# Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship
"GAME COCK,"
Captain Stoddard, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 109 Hongkong, 18th January, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 11th March, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*AVA*," Commandant FLEURIAIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 10th March, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
Hongkong, 25th February, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*COLORADO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, *viâ* the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, *Acting Agent.*
Hongkong, March 1st, 1875.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*SUNDA*," Captain J. C. BABOT, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 17th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 5th March, 1875.


FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, respurred, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon.*
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.


NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.


榮記煤
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1603 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.


# Post-Office Notifications.

*A mail will close*

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Douglas*, to-morrow, the 10th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Singapore, Batavia, and Samarang.—Per *Kjøbenhavn*, on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*AVA*" will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 11th March, at noon, with the Mails,—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 11th March, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 10th March.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 11th March.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 26th February, 1875.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES PACKET.*"

The United States' Mail Packet "*COLORADO*" will be dispatched on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per "*COLORADO*," and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*viâ San Francisco.*"

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*SUNDA*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at Noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 17th instant.

The Post-Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 17th instant.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 18th instant.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 18th instant, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 18th instant, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 18th instant.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 5th March, 1875.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Postage on Letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded *via Southampton*, will henceforward be 36 cents for each half ounce which may either be paid in advance, or it may be left to be collected on delivery of the Letters. Unpaid Letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Denmark, when forwarded viâ Southampton, will be 28 cents per half-ounce, prepayment optional. Unpaid letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that the postage chargeable upon *Paid* Letters addressed to France will henceforward be 12 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by French Mail Packet, and 18 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by British Mail Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that the rates of postage chargeable henceforth on *Letters* addressed to the United Kingdom, and to places beyond the United Kingdom, when forwarded by French Packet, will be the same as those chargeable on Letters forwarded by British Packet viâ Brindisi.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that a line of British Mail Contract Packets has been established between Aden and Zanzibar, which, with connecting lines, will afford a regular means of conveyance of correspondence from Hongkong for the foreign ports on the East African Coast, as well as for Natal and the Cape Colony, St. Helena and Ascension, and that henceforward the postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on letters addressed to Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, and Ascension, will be 20 cents for each half-ounce, newspapers 2 cents each.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified for general information that, on and after the 1st January, 1875, the Postage on Correspondence forwarded by *Private Ship* to the Straits Settlements must be prepaid at the following rates, viz.:—
For Letters, ........ 8 cents per ½ ounce.
For Papers, ........ 2 " each.
For Book Packets and Packets of Patterns } 6 " for each 4 ounces.

The registration fee on such correspondence is Twelve cents for each Letter, Paper or Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advance) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:—
When forwarded viâ Brindisi ............ 42 cents each half-ounce
When forwarded viâ Marseilles ......... 36 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Southampton ...... 28 cents each half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows viz:—
For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight ........................ 2 cents
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces ................. 4 "
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces ................. 8 "
and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong.

# Extracts.

## CURLS.

Pleasant theme! but, dearest girls!
Do not shake at me your curls,
If you find the daring poet
Falsehood writes: he does not know it,
For what poet's thought expresses
All the sunshine in your tresses.

Golden brown of lightest hue,
Paler tints and darker too,
Twisted skeins of light and shade;
Thus a lady's curls are made.
But no poet's thought expresses
Half the beauty of your tresses.

I could say, that light as air
Though your curls, they cause despair,
And their waving tendrils long
Are than hardest iron strong.
But no poet's thought expresses
Half the power within your tresses.

Soft as silken fabric spun
Ere their work is well begun,
Yet one tiny, twisted hair
Draws a lover anywhere.
O, 'tis vain! no rhyme expresses
Half the mischief in your tresses.

*Figaro-Programme.*

## AN ORIGINAL DRAWING BY HOGARTH.

Joseph B. Power, an English artist and engraver on wood, of No. 5 Beekman street, is the fortunate owner of an original sketch in black and white by William Hogarth, and bearing his signature. The drawing was evidently designed for an engraving, and appears to have been hastily executed; but nevertheless it bears the unmistakable marks of the great caricaturist's genius. The subject, although it bears no name, has the appearance of a riot, as in the distance there is a great gathering of officers with staves and the forms of men in outline are stretched out in the street. In the foreground two tipstaffs have arrested a cripple with a wooden leg and are hurrying him off under the direction of a magistrate, who, in his long flowing robe, appears in the midst of the tumultuous throng. The drawing presents a forcible study of character, and, as it is well authenticated, is in every respect worthy of the attention of connoisseurs.—*New York Evening Post.*

## MOZART.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE LITTLE MUSIC-KING.

In the year 1761, any one looking into the sitting-room of the chapel-master of Saltzburgh might have seen a little figure bent over a table, busily scratching away with pen and ink. The childish hand barely knew how to hold the pen, but hurried along with marks and dots and strange-looking characters, smeared with ink, and now and then blackened with a huge blot as the pen dashed from ink to paper with trembling eagerness. The door opened, and the chapel-master entered with a friend, but the little curly-head did not stir.

"What are you doing, my son?"

"I am composing a concerto for the harpsichord, papa. I have nearly finished the first part."

"Let me see."

"No, please; I have not yet finished."

The father took the paper, however, and showed it to his friend. They both laughed heartily at the scrawl; but on looking more attentively, the chapel-master said:

"See, it is really composed by rule; but it is too difficult; no one could play it."

"It must be well studied before it is played," said the boy. "See, this is the way it begins." And, running to the harpsichord, he succeeded in playing enough of it to show what his idea was.

It was indeed a musical composition, correctly composed, but containing such great difficulties that an able musician would have found it impossible to execute it on the harpsichord.

The chapel master was Leopold Mozart, and the little composer, only five years old, was Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, afterwards so celebrated in the musical world.

Two years before, he had stood listening at the fireside while his papa gave a music lesson to his sister Anna.

"Thou teachest Nunnerl, papa; teach me too."

"But thou art a baby, Wolferl; wait, my little man."

But when the lesson was over, and papa gone, the little fellow went to the harpsichord, and, standing on tiptoe, groped among the keys, with his baby fingers stretched wide apart, till he found and played a perfect chord. Papa's music-ear caught the sound, and he rushed back into the room to find that his baby had indeed, all alone, found his way into the beautiful tone world.

After that, music lessons were for him, too, and he was never far away when Nunnerl was at the harpsichord, but, perched on his father's knee, followed every movement and tone, and often played the lesson after her from memory.

The next year the family removed to Munich, and the two children were presented at the court, and played before Francis I., the Emperor, to the wonder and delight of all who heard them.

Before Wolfgang was eight years old, and Anna twelve, they had performed at the courts of Vienna, Paris, Munich and London. At Vienna they sang and played with the little Marie Antoinette, and Wolfgang shocked the fine court ladies by jumping into the lap of the Empress for a kiss. He could play the works of Bach, Handel and other masters, and in England composed six sonatas, which he dedicated to the Queen.

Returning to France, they traveled about in that country and in Holland, and Wolfgang played on the organs of most of the churches and monasteries.

One evening, being caught in a thunderstorm, they took shelter in a monastery. The monks were at supper, and did not know of their guests' arrival. But soon wonderful music began to steal into the hall from the chapel, sometimes sweet and sad, then wild and stormy; now a single voice, with pleading tones, again a great chorus of response; now the rolling of the thunder and the booming of the wind, and, as these died away, a soft, clear, sunny strain, telling that the storm was over. The Fathers were in great affright; one and another stole into the dark chapel to listen, and they counted themselves over and over again, to be sure they were all there. But at last a light was brought, the strangers were discovered, and Wolfgang greatly enjoyed their amazement, terror and delight. They could not believe it was he who had played such music, so far beyond what even Brother Ambrose played—their fine musician. They thought it was a spell—an enchantment—a holy charm—a miracle. And when at last convinced he was a true mortal boy, they lavished the kindest hospitality on the Mozarts, and bade them God speed on the morrow, with many a blessing.

At the consecration of a church belonging to the Orphan's Home, in Vienna, Mozart composed the music for the occasion, and conducted it, although only 12 years of age. At 13, he went to Rome with his father, and there, in the Sistine Chapel, below the grand painting of *The Last Judgment*, which Michael Angelo had painted 300 years before, he heard the wonderful music of *The Miserere.*

This is only performed in Holy Week by the Pope's choir, and no one had ever been allowed to have a copy of the music, or even to see it. But so astonishing was little Mozart's memory that, on his return from the chapel, he not only wrote out the music correctly, but could also sing it perfectly,—a feat which made him the musical wonder of the age.—*Emily Noyes, in St. Nicholas.*

## HOME LIFE.

It is said that home is the cradle of the nobler virtues; of gentleness, self-sacrifice, obedience, truth, affection, patience. And yet, at nine or ten boys are sent to school never to return as permanent settlers round the family hearth. At about eighteen they go up to college, and thence pass away into the legal, military, or clerical professions, or into trades, marry, and make new homes elsewhere. With girls, the most part of whom stay at home, the case is different, and what do we find? We are not acquainted with a single family in which the young ladies do not, without hesitation, confess that the neighbourhood in which they reside is the dullest, without exception, in the country. There is never "anything going on" there. Whilst everywhere else people seem to be enjoying life, with them all is petrifaction and monotony. They are sick of the same old walks and rides; their studies, commonly under compulsion, are a bore to them; they are not even a source of entertainment to one another.—*Westminster Review.*

## INSECTS AND FLOWERS.

I have been good-humouredly accused of attacking the bee, because I have ventured to suggest that she does not possess all the high qualities which have been popularly and poetically ascribed to her. But if scientific observations do not altogether support the moral and intellectual eminence which has been ascribed to bees, they have made known to us in the economy of the hive many curious peculiarities which no poet had dreamt of, and have shown that bees and other insects have an importance as regards flowers which had been previously unsuspected. To them we owe the beauty of our gardens, the sweetness of our fields. To them flowers are indebted for their scent and colour—nay, for their very existence, in its present form. Not only have the present shape and outlines, the brilliant colours, the sweet scent, and the honey of flowers been gradually developed through the unconscious selection exercised by insects, but the very arrangement of the colours, the circular bands and radiating lines, the form, size, and position of the petals, the relative situations of the stamens and pistil, are all arranged with reference to the visits of insects, and in such a manner as to ensure the grand object which these visits are destined to effect.—*"British Wild Flowers Considered in Relation to Insects," by Sir John Lubbock.*

## EASTERN PROVERBS.

When we hear a Chinaman say that "A burnt cat dreads the fire," "It's a good horse that never stumbles," "Benefits come singly, misfortunes never come alone," and "Charity begins at home," bonds of sympathy are at once established between them and ourselves. The Central Land possesses many such equivalents of our familiar sayings. Thus, "After good wine come truthful words," which is the exact equivalent of the Latin *In vino veritas*, or our own "When the liquor is in the wit is out." "Quite new, quite fine," is only another and more elegant way of saying that "A new broom sweeps clean." The Chinese have our own disesteem of wealth, though they accumulate it with all our ardour. "Good wine reddens a man's face; wealth agitates his heart;" but "When rich, one has relatives of every degree; when poor, one is known by nobody." This, however, need occasion no sadness, for "The poor need not grieve, nor the rich be proud," is the Chinaman's consolation; and the Persians say, "The distressed know the taste of raisins, not the fruiterer," which acknowledges the world-wide truth that "Hunger is the best of sauce." The Chinese discourage over-acquisition, with the adage, "If the walls are too high they shake," which the French express by *Qui trop embrasse mal étreint*, and we, more emphatically by "Grasp all, lose all," or, as Sancho Panza puts it, "Avarice bursts the bag." "Riches ill acquired are profitless," is the Chinese way of saying that "What is got over the devil's back is spent under his belly;" while the Hindûs tell us that they are well aware that "Every mickle makes a muckle" by their proverbs which say that, "By falling drops of water a pitcher is gradually filled," and that "The union of grasses makes a rope to bind the elephant"—substantially the same as the Persian phrase, "Little by little a heap is formed, and drop by drop a flood." The Chinese have many proverbs inculcating prudence, not the least expressive of which is "Luxury augments the wants, but moderation augments the pleasures," because it also teaches content; as does also another, "In default of thrushes eat blackbirds," that is, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." "When you know there is a tiger on the hill, you take care not to go there," "When you go out, don't show your money." As though one of the wise men of Greece had visited Far Cathay and left his celebrated dictum behind him, we find there the adage "To know oneself is to know others," to which is added, "One's own heart measures other hearts," showing how much the whole world is given to "Measure other people's corn with their own bushels." When we hear the Chinese say, "We should not employ those we suspect, nor suspect those we employ," a wisdom is exhibited which is thought to be peculiar to the Western world; and with it may be contrasted the Persian servility and flattery embodied in the apophthegm "The wise man who remains with Majnûn says nothing else than 'Lailâ'"—Lailâ being the sweetheart of Majnûn, we are taught to say what is pleasant and that only. Patience is duly commended by the remark that "A moment's patience will save a thousand annoyances," a sentiment characteristically expanded by the Hindûs into "The tortoise contracts to bear a blow, but the snake darts out at the fitting moment." The deficiencies of wit noticeable among mankind form a fertile theme of remark in all countries. Thus the Hindûs say that "One son is better than a hundred fools," intimating that a noodle is not sufficiently human to claim kinship. They also say that "A fool is the life of the wise," a proverb of similar import to ours which says that "A fool is a rogue's feast." It is worth while remarking that those whom the English proverb calls "rogues" the Indian proverb calls "wise." Happily there are not many "wise" people in the world; for, as the Chinese say, "The people living within the four seas are innumerable, but how many wise are there among them?" We know that "The world is peopled by rogues and fools;" but how are we to tell one from the other? The Hindûs have a ready test, "A wise man will take advice, but a fool never." But silence is the idiosyncratic *differentia*, the symbol, token, or symptom, recognized in all time and in every place. An old Egyptian papyrus expresses this opinion by saying "Do not multiply words; holding thy tongue, thou art good," which the Chinese render by "The wise speak little; the great talker is ignorant of much," and we think we have heard Englishmen say, "The wise talk little, talkers know little." "A fool is honoured so long as he does not speak," is the Hindû version of "A still tongue marks a wise head;" and the Persians are not wanting in a finished expression conveying the same idea—"There is nothing better than silence for an ignorant person; but if he knew this fact he would not be ignorant," say they, with the *reductio ad absurdum* of which they are so fond. It is pleasant, however, to know that we may speak at times. "Think three times first," says the Chinese, "then you will have little to repent." Thus rapidity of speech and action depends solely on rapidity of thought. Some people may get through their three thoughts very expeditiously, and so find constant employment for their tongues without endangering their wits.—*Oriental.*

## HISTORY OF SNEEZING.

It is still customary in some parts of Portugal to say "*Viva!*" May you live! when a man sneezes, equivalent to the "God bless you," which prevails among certain homely folk with us under similar circumstances. But in good society this custom is no longer fashionable, though one's Portuguese friend, if one happens to sneeze in his presence, will sometimes say the word half under his breath, and with a slight deprecatory smile, as if to convey—"I know, my dear sir, that it is not quite the thing to say *viva!* but my interest in you is so strong that I infringe *les bienséances* to show how much I wish you well!" A Jewish acquaintance, whom I have already mentioned, told me of a curious Talmudian legend to account for this singular practice, as old as Homer, and common, I believe, to every branch of mankind, of blessing a man who sneezes. When human beings were first created, the legend runs, they were very loosely put together, and a man's first sneeze would shake him so completely to pieces as to be followed by his immediate break-up and dissolution. In process of time, however, the bodies of man growing more substantial—the molecular particles perhaps, as Professor Tyndall would argue, more firmly compacted—sneezing was not invariably accompanied by instant death, and bystanders, seeing a man sneeze with impunity, would express at once their astonishment and their congratulations by some such formula as *Viva!*—God bless you! and so forth. If our modern atomic philosophers can bring themselves to believe in this theory—and they can hardly be looked upon as men of a very sceptical habit of mind—they will no doubt thank me for this addition to the fabric of a cosmogony which they are industriously building up for our benefit.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

## AFTER-DINNER SPEAKERS.

There are few more remarkable forms of this complaint of much-speaking than that which is developed in the person of the long-winded, gaslight speaker. At a great public dinner, where the magnates of land (sometimes the sovereigns and princes of other lands) have been present, and the assembled crowd has been eager to hear them, some small personage being down in the programme to return thanks, completely stops the way. I speak of him as a small person with reference to the objects of the meeting—but he may be a brave and worthy gentleman, who has fought the battles of his country with distinction to himself and with advantage to the state—a gallant admiral, or a gallant general of high repute. The *Army and the Navy* have always an early place in the programme among "the usual loyal toasts," and I have known heroes coupled or tripled with these toasts, to be with difficulty moved out of the groove. It is not because a man has fought at Trafalgar or Waterloo (these heroes are now well-nigh extinct, but I am old enough to remember many of them) or later victories in which they have done great deeds, that they have any right to keep three hundred gentlemen waiting to hear an oration from Gladstone or Disraeli. Unfortunately it is difficult to stop them, for the thumpings of the table intended to silence their loquacity are taken for applauses, and this incites them to go on with their generally inaudible harangues. Dear, simpleminded veterans—we love you—but after-dinner speaking is not your forte! This brief mention of after-dinner oratory reminds me that a curious illustration of the virtues of the *pauca verba* is to be found in the fact, that during a period of about a quarter of a century I have attended most—certainly a large number—of the anniversary dinners of the Literary Fund, and that the two best chairmen, to whom the speaking properly belongs, were foreigners. The one was the Duc d'Orléans, and the other the King of the Belgians. Neither of these speakers said a word too much nor a word too little. They spoke slowly and distinctly, in undeniable English. Every sentence was to the point—every sentence gracefully expressed. The explanation of this is obvious. Speaking in a foreign language, and on a subject probably not familiar to their minds a few days preceding the anniversary, it was obviously their policy only to seize the most impressive arguments and the most telling illustrations, and to speak slowly and considerately, so as to avoid all possible confusion and entanglement. An English orator, long familiar with the subject, might have said *more* and expressed *less* than these accomplished foreign princes.—The *Cornhill Magazine.*

A CENTENARIAN.—Catherine Coley, widow of a soldier, died the other day in the Bradford Workhouse, at the age of 102. The deceased had been an inmate for four years, and enjoyed good health till quite recently.


# Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 °/. allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

*Established* 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 °/.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents ......... ¾ per cent. per annum.

Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents ......... ¾ ,, ,,

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents ......... 1 ,, ,,

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ⅛ of the annual rate.

Not exceeding one month ......... ¼ ,,

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months ......... ½ ,,

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ......... ¾ ,,

Above 6 months ......... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1858 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

# Insurances.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA, AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/.) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 °/.) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 °/. for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 °/. on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 °/. allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1368 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/.) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.


## HONGKONG MARKETS.

*As Reported by Chinese on the 8th March, 1875.*

COTTON GOODS.

| Article | Unit | Price |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24 | per 400lbs. | $90.00 a $119.00 |
| ,, ,, 28 a 32 | ,, | 110.00 a 118.00 |
| ,, ,, 38 a 42 | ,, | 118.00 a 130.00 |
| Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. | per piece | $1.72 a 1.90 |
| ,, 8 lbs. | ,, | 2.00 a 2.25 |
| ,, 8½ lbs. | ,, | 2.15 a 2.35 |
| White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed. | ,, | 2.10 a 2.25 |
| ,, 64 a 68 ,, | ,, | 2.45 a 2.50 |
| ,, 68 a 80 ,, | ,, | 2.85 a 3.50 |
| White Spotted Do. | per piece | 2.40 a 2.45 |
| White Brocades | ,, | 2.65 a 2.70 |
| American Drills, 30 yards | ,, | 2.70 a 2.75 |
| ,, 40 ,, | ,, | 3.70 a 3.80 |
| Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs. | ,, | 1.80 a 2.15 |
| ,, 24 ,, & 36 ,, 8 lbs. | ,, | 2.15 a 2.20 |
| Dyed Spotted Shirtings | ,, | 3.60 a 3.95 |
| Dyed Brocade Do. | ,, | 3.70 a 3.95 |
| Dyed Damask Do. | per piece | 5.85 a 6.00 |
| Chintz | ,, | 1.80 a 1.85 |
| Handkerchiefs, Blue | per doz. | 0.60 a 0.70 |
| ,, Brown | ,, | 0.60 a 0.64 |
| ,, Red | ,, | 0.70 a 0.75 |
| Velvets, Black, 22 ins. | per yard | 0.18 a 0.19 |
| ,, Gentian, 22 ,, | ,, | 0.18 a 0.19 |
| Velveteens, Black | ,, | 0.22 a 0.23 |

WOOLLEN GOODS.

| Article | Unit | Price |
|---|---|---|
| Spanish Stripes | per yard | 0.78 a 0.79 |
| Long Ells, MM Scarlet | per piece | 9.90 a 9.95 |
| ,, ,, Assorted | ,, | 9.45 a 9.50 |
| ,, HH Scarlet | ,, | 9.80 a 9.85 |
| ,, ,, Assorted | ,, | 9.35 a 9.40 |
| Camlets, SSS | ,, | 16.50 a 17.00 |
| ,, SS | ,, | 18.00 a 18.80 |
| ,, S | ,, | 19.00 a 19.20 |
| ,, BBB | ,, | 19.80 a 20.00 |
| Lastings, DD | ,, | 15.50 a 16.00 |

METALS.

| Article | Unit | Price |
|---|---|---|
| Iron, Nail Rod | per picul | 3.20 a 3.40 |
| ,, Hoop | ,, | 3.95 a 4.20 |
| ,, Bar | ,, | 3.15 a 3.25 |
| ,, Wire | ,, | 8.15 a 8.20 |
| Lead | ,, | 7.50 a 7.80 |
| Steel, English | per tub | 5.50 a 5.60 |
| ,, Swedish | ,, | 6.60 a 6.65 |
| Tin, Malacca | per picul | 22.50 a 24.80 |
| Tin Plates | per box | 7.65 a 8.10 |
| Sheathing Metal | per picul | 26.00 a 29.00 |
| Quicksilver, English | ,, | 192.00 a — |
| ,, American | | 195.00 a — |
| Spelter | | 7.25 a 7.50 |

PRODUCE.

| Article | Unit | Price |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Shanghai | per picul | 13.50 a 14.00 |
| ,, Ningpo | ,, | 14.00 a 14.90 |
| ,, Tientsin | ,, | 14.50 a 15.00 |
| ,, Tungchow | ,, | 14.50 a 15.00 |
| ,, Bengal | ,, | 12.50 a 15.00 |
| Alum | ,, | 1.50 a 1.70 |
| Sesamums, white | ,, | 4.20 a 4.80 |
| ,, Black | ,, | 3.30 a 3.50 |
| Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 | ,, | 2.45 a 2.50 |
| ,, ,, 2 | ,, | 2.20 a 2.25 |
| ,, Siam, white | ,, | 1.85 a 1.90 |
| ,, ,, mill cleaned | ,, | 1.70 a 1.75 |
| ,, Manila | ,, | 2.35 a 2.40 |
| ,, Singapore | ,, | 2.10 a 2.15 |
| ,, Saigon | ,, | 1.80 a 1.85 |
| ,, Arracan | ,, | 2.10 a 2.15 |
| ,, Rangoon | ,, | 2.35 a 2.40 |
| Saltpetre | ,, | 5.75 a 6.20 |
| Coals, Afloat | per ton | |
| ,, English steam | ,, | 13.00 a 14.00 |
| ,, Sydney | ,, | 10.50 a — |
| Window Glass | per box | 3.30 a 3.60 |
| Straits Produce, &c. | | |
| Rattans, Straits | per pcl. | 5.50 a 6.00 |
| ,, Banjar | ,, | 4.50 a 4.80 |
| Pepper, White | ,, | 19.00 a 19.50 |
| ,, Black | ,, | 12.00 a 12.50 |
| Betel Nut | ,, | 2.15 a 2.20 |
| Sandal Wood, Malabar | ,, | 4.10 a 4.30 |
| ,, South Seas | ,, | 17.50 a 19.00 |
| Sapan Wood, Manila | ,, | 1.50 a 2.20 |
| ,, Siam | ,, | 2.50 a 2.75 |
| Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs. | | 6.25 a 6.50 |
| ,, ,, of 100 lbs. | | 2.60 a 2.75 |
| ,, California, per sack of 50 lbs. | | 1.10 a 1.25 |
| Wheat, Tientsin | per pcl. | 1.80 a 1.95 |
| ,, California | ,, | 2.25 a 2.30 |
| Sugar, Canton white, 1 a 3 | ,, | 6.70 a 7.15 |
| ,, ,, Dk. Brown | ,, | 3.50 a 3.60 |
| ,, West Coast, Dk. Brown | ,, | 3.20 a 3.30 |
| ,, Manila, Dry White | ,, | 4.20 a 4.30 |
| ,, Candy | ,, | 9.10 a 9.15 |
| Camphor, packed | ,, | 15.00 a 15.25 |
| Peas, White | ,, | 1.90 a 2.05 |
| ,, Green | ,, | 2.50 a 2.85 |
| ,, Black | ,, | 1.75 a 1.90 |
| ,, Yellow | ,, | 1.85 a 1.90 |
| Mushrooms | ,, | 57.00 a 60.00 |
| Seaweed, Green | ,, | 1.60 a 1.75 |
| ,, Cut | ,, | 3.80 a 4.25 |
| Mussels, Dry Siam large | ,, | 9.20 a 11.00 |
| ,, ,, middle | ,, | 7.75 a 9.20 |
| ,, ,, small | ,, | 5.30 a 5.75 |
| Vermicelli, Tientsin | ,, | 7.00 a 7.50 |
| Bees Wax, Japan, White | ,, | 12.80 a 13.00 |
| ,, Hankow | ,, | 84.00 a 85.00 |

## SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

### HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

| Vessels. | Captain. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albay | | Span. str | 269 | D. Lapraik & Co | |
| Asia | H. P. Molsen | Dan. str | 880 | Ah Yon | Saigon |
| China | T. S. Gardner | Brit. str | 971 | D. Sassoon, Sons & Co | Singapore, &c. |
| Consolation | T. Cormack | Brit. str | 761 | Ah Yon | |
| Crocus | R. H. Joy | Brit. str | 1297 | Ah Yon | |
| Douglas | E. Burnie | Brit. str | 832 | D. Lapraik & Co | East Coast |
| Fame | Vicary | Brit. str | 116 | H. K. & W. Dk. Co | *Tug Plying* |
| Folwan | | Brit. str | | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| Hankow | Symington | Brit. str | 2382 | Siemssen & Co | Saigon |
| Hanyang | Bell | Brit. str | 290 | Master | |
| Japan | H. de Smidt | Brit. str | 2140 | D. Sassoon, Sons & Co | Singapore, &c. |
| Kjobenhavn | D. Torm | Dan. str | 701 | Hop Kee | Singapore, &c. |
| Kinshan ‡ | Cary | Brit. str | 1050 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| Kiu-Kiang ‡ | Benning | Brit. str | 1061 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| Leonor | | Span. str | 393 | D. Lapraik & Co | Repairing |
| Little Orphan | | Brit. str | 40 | Capt. J. B. Benning | |
| Massilia | Edwards | Brit. str | 1033 | P. & O. S. N. Co | |
| Naakin | M. Brace | Brit. str | 1830 | Siemssen & Co | Saigon |
| Norna | | Brit. str | 606 | Kwok Acheong | |
| Orissa | Edmond | Brit. str | 1100 | P. & O. S. N. Co | Yokohama |
| Pawtuxet | | Amr. str | 280 | Aug. Heard & Co | |
| Powan | A. H. Benning | Brit. str | 1890 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| Poyang § | Carroll | Brit. str | 821 | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| Sir J. Jeejeebhoy | | Brit. str | 101 | Kwok Acheong | |
| Tot-sai | | Brit. str | 180 | Kwok Acheong | |

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong*

SAILING VESSELS.

| Vessels. | Captain. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amiral Devoulx | Cariqua | Fren. bk | 774 | Carlowitz & Co | |
| Atlantic | Mellin | Brit. sh | 1709 | Order | |
| Auguste Friedrich | J. Nielsen | Ger. bk | 367 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Balbina | Miranda | Span. bk | 501 | Remedios & Co | Manila |
| Batavia | Royter | Swed. bk | 390 | Order | Manila |
| Bonito | Wesenberg | Ger. bk | 524 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Cap-ing-moon | Sorensen | Brit. bk | 466 | S. E. Burrowe & Sons | |
| Cecilia | | Port. bk | 533 | | |
| Chateaubriand | Hervé | Fren. bk | 384 | Carlowitz & Co | |
| Charite | Hervé | Fren. bk | 390 | Carlowitz & Co | |
| Civiale | H. H. Brock | Ger. bk | 380 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Cito | Oberg | Ger. bk | 216 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | Saigon |
| Cosran | Hernaheim | Ger. sch | 210 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Corinne | T. Laidman | Brit. bk | 395 | Wieler & Co | |
| Daylight | Rademaker | Siam. bk | 447 | Chinese | |
| Dorothea | Möller | Ger. bk | 619 | Melchers & Co | |
| Ellen Munroe | Norcross | Amr. sh | 1383 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | |
| Emigrante | | Peru. sh | 946 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Fabius | Schultze | Siam. sh | 635 | Chinese | |
| Forward | Strachan | Brit. bk | 745 | Rozario & Co | Portland |
| Frances & Amanda | Hennings | Ger. bk | 350 | Siemssen & Co | Callao |
| Game Cock | Stoddard | Amr. sh | 1120 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | San Francisco |
| Garibaldi | C. M. Noyes | Amr. bk | 671 | Rozario & Co | Portland |
| Gazelle | Möller | Ger. bg | 198 | Wieler & Co | |
| Handy | Datursen | Siam. sh | 632 | Chinese | |
| Hansa | F. Oest | Ger. bk | 498 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | San Francisco |
| Jacoba Helena | Immerzeel | Dut. bk | 633 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Jacobine | Hohlmann | Ger. bk | 417 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Juno | | Amr. bk | 350 | Chinese | |
| Kerchalon | A. Lanco | Fren. bk | 267 | McEwen, Frickel & Co | Yokohama |
| Kvik | Lorange | Nor. bk | 700 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | Honolulu |
| La Paix | Magnient | Fren. bk | 450 | Landstein & Co | Takao |
| Lord Macaulay | Moukman | Brit. bk | 846 | Russell & Co | San Francisco |
| Lucky | Buchholt | Siam. bk | 422 | Tack-mee | |
| Marquis of Argyle | Wm. McKeon | Brit. sh | 450 | Rozario & Co | Saigon |
| Mount Washington | Perkins | Amr. sh | 1217 | Tudor Co | San Francisco |
| Novelty | Limmex | Brit. bk | 376 | Russell & Co | |
| Onward | Stimson | Brit. sh | 606 | Rozario & Co | |
| Papa | Tarring | Ger. bk | 847 | Wieler & Co | |
| Ricca Genova | Cummins | Brit. bk | 652 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | |
| Shannon | Frodsham | Brit. bg | 296 | P. M. S. S. Co | |
| S. Ka Cham Ream | Hoff | Siam. bk | 411 | Chinese | |
| Sudan | Oesan | Ger. bk | 304 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | Newchwang |
| Suwa | Warnken | Ger. bk | 290 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Talee | Hoffmann | Ger. bk | 342 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Tartar | Kuemena | Ger. bg | 356 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | San Francisco |
| Varuna | O. Sachau | Ger. bk | 480 | Wieler & Co | |
| Weymouth | F. J. Hunt | Brit. sh | 900 | Russell & Co | San Francisco |
| Wm. Phillips | A. Healy | Amr. sch | 492 | Aug. Heard & Co | San Francisco |
| Witch | Murray | Brit. bk | 295 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | |

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

| Vessels. | Captain. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chase | Mather | Pw. Mag. | 283 | Harbour Master | |
| John Adam | G. Horspool | Hulk | 318 | Water Police | |

### WHAMPOA.

SAILING VESSELS.

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abeille | Ollive | Fren. bk | 289 | Russell & Co | Manila |
| Carl | Otzen | Ger. bk | 216 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | |
| Elise | Hansen | Ger. bk | 349 | Wm. Pustau & Co | Tientsin |
| Louisa | Shierloh | Ger. sch | 242 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | Chefoo |
| Monsoon | Hunter | Brit. bk | 282 | Rozario & Co | Tientsin |
| Peri | F. G. Grantz | Ger. bg | 276 | Wm. Pustau & Co | Hamburg |

### CANTON.

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| An-lan | Godell | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Chen-jui | Wade | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| China | Hennings | Ger. str | 642 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Ching-Sing | E. Choy | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Demerara | | | | Customs Chop | |
| Fu-yew | Croad | Chi. str | 920 | C. M. S. N. Co | |
| Ngan-tun | Stewart | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Sui-Tsing | James Stewart | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Sun-Chee | Scott | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |
| Tien-Po | Longueville | H.I.C.M. | g-b. | | |

### MACAO.

*In port on 2nd March, 1875.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camoes | J. Gumaraes | Port. g-b. | | | |
| Spark ‡ | | Brit. str | | A. Heard & Co., Agents | |
| Tejo | F. Cabral | Port. g-b. | | | |

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

### SWATOW.

*In port on 2nd March, 1875.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dronning Louise | | Dan. bk | 269 | Order | |
| Faworth Castle | | Brit. bk | 354 | Order | Chefoo |
| Frohlich | | Ger. bg | 360 | Order | |
| Hieronimus | | Ger. bk | 227 | Order | Taiwanfoo |
| Holstein | | Ger. sch | 280 | Order | Taiwanfoo |
| Lady Clarendon | | Brit. sh | 1307 | Order | Singapore |
| Lunalilo | | Haw. bk | 473 | Order | Shanghai |
| Nardoo | | Brit. bk | 379 | Order | Chefoo |
| Ocean | | Ger. bk | 457 | Order | Saigon |
| Peter | | Ger. bk | 397 | Order | Taiwanfoo |

### AMOY.

*In port on 1st March, 1875.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aarhuns | Hockendorff | Dan. sch | 251 | H. A. Petersen & Co | |
| Aletta | Trelevan | Brit. sch | 209 | Boyd & Co | |
| Anna | Jurgensen | Ger. sch | 162 | H. A. Petersen & Co | |
| Aurora | Plettnal | Brit. bk | 295 | Boyd & Co | |
| Carnarvonshire | Doncaster | Brit. bk | 388 | Boyd & Co | |
| Jurgen | Wendt | Ger. bk | 269 | Pasedag & Co | Newchwang |
| Meteor | Petersen | Siam. bg | 295 | Brown & Co | |
| Nyborg | Hempel | Dan. bk | 270 | H. A. Petersen & Co | |
| Rubicon | Ramsey | Brit. sch | 204 | Boyd & Co | |
| Tokatea | | Brit. bk | 305 | Boyd & Co | |
| Tuck Sing | Marshall | Brit. bk | 388 | Elles & Co | |

### FOOCHOW.

*In port on 1st March, 1875.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Johanne | Fernhaber | Ger. bg | 252 | Chinese | Chefoo |

### SHANGHAI.

*In port on 24th February, 1875.*

*The names of the numerous steamers, tugs small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adele | Lapham | Amr. sch | 327 | Frazar & Co | |
| Alexander | Hurrans | Brit. sch | 246 | Master | |
| Black Adder | Wdote | Brit. sh | 917 | Frazar & Co | |
| Condor | Jessen | Ger. bk | 239 | Bourjau & Co | |
| Eaglet | Nicol | Brit. bk | 291 | Morris, Lewis & Co | |
| Farningham | Croil | Brit. bk | 281 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Formosa | Campbell | Brit. bk | 380 | Russell & Co | |
| Geo. Washington | Askins | Brit. bk | 414 | Morris, Lewis & Co | |
| Hamburg | Kroge | Ger. bk | 310 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Hokaido | Schere | Brit. sch | 114 | Nils Moller | |
| Indiana | Scott | Brit. bk | 298 | Lane, Crawford & Co | |
| J. H. Jessen | Carstens | Ger. bk | 276 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Janet | Crombie | Brit. bk | 225 | Mackenzie & Co | |
| Nadeshda | Hartman | Dan. sch | 285 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Northampton | Barclay | Brit. sh | 1161 | Aug. Heard & Co | New York |
| Omba | Thomson | Brit. sh | 856 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | London |
| Sally | Tait | Brit. bk | 296 | Drysdale, Ringer & Co | |
| Uranus | Berg | Nor. bk | 466 | Frazar & Co | |

### YOKOHAMA.

*In port on 22nd February, 1875.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lizzie | Graham | Brit. bk | 385 | Captain | |
| Palma | Binge | Ger. bk | 299 | Chinese | |
| Peter | Richelsen | Ger. bk | 397 | N. Trading Co | |
| Velox | Mueller | Dut. sch | 187 | N. Trading Co | |

### MANILA.

*In port on 20th February, 1875.*

| Vessels. | Captains. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Batavia | | Ger. bk | 362 | Smith, Bell & Co | |
| Bunker Hill | | Amr. sh | 988 | Peele, Hubbell & Co | |
| Canaan | | Brit. bk | 840 | Order | |
| Colima | | Dut. bk | 360 | G. V. P. Petel & Co | |
| Conchita | | Span. bk | 408 | Order | |
| Corona | | Brit. sh | 1199 | Order | |
| Gravina | | Span. bg | 248 | F. Munoz | |
| Mikado | | Ger. bk | 340 | Order | |
| Nuevo Lepanto | | Span. bg | 208 | Chinese Josan | |
| Popita | | Span. sh | 567 | F. Reyes | |
| Perla del Oceano | | Span. bg | 204 | Chinese M. Conlin | |
| Rosalia | | Span. bg | 217 | Order | |
| Sarah Nicholson | | Brit. sh | 933 | Order | |
| Star of the West | | Amr. sh | 1491 | Order | |
| Teresa | | Span. bk | 251 | Order | |
| Villa de Rivadavia | Camus | Span. bg | 267 | R. Remlle | |

## H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

| Name. | Rig. | Guns. | H.P. | Captain. | Where At. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adventure | double sc. gun vs. | 2 | 400 | John d'Arcy | En route to Hongkong |
| Audacious | double sc. frigate | 14 | 800 | F. H. Colomb | Hongkong |
| Challenger | double sc. gun vl. | — | — | Capt. M. J. Thomson | Japan |
| Charybdis | steam corvette | 17 | 400 | Capt T. E. Smith | Singapore |
| Curlew | doub. sc. gun vl. | 3 | 160 | Comdr. E. J. Church | Nagasaki |
| Dwarf | doub. sc. gun vl. | 4 | 20 | Comdr. Hon. Dawson | Shanghai |
| Egeria | double sloop | 4 | 120 | R. S. Turton | Singapore |
| Frolic | double sc. gun vl. | 4 | 100 | Comdr. C. E. Buckle | Hongkong |
| Growler | doub. sc. gun vl. | 4 | 120 | Comdr. W. Stewart | Amoy |
| Hart | double sc. gun vs. | 4 | 120 | Comdr. T. H. Royse | Singapore |
| Hornet | double sc. gun vl. | 4 | 120 | Comdr. Cameron | Hongkong |
| Kestrel | double sc. gun vl. | 4 | 100 | Comdr. Theobald | Foochow |
| Lapwing | despatch gun-ves. | 3 | 160 | Com. Sir Wm. W. Bart | Singapore |
| Meanee | military hospital | — | — | —— | Hongkong |
| Midge | doub. sc. gun vl. | 4 | 120 | Comdr. Grant | Tientsin |
| Modeste | steam corvette | 14 | 350 | Capt. A. Buller | Shanghai |
| Mosquito | gun-boat | 4 | 60 | Lieut. Comr. Paul | Japan |
| Ringdove | doub. sc. gun vl. | 3 | 160 | Comdr. Singleton | En route to Hongkong |
| Swinger | doub. sc. gun vl. | 2 | 60 | Lieut. Comr. Bolitho | Hankow |
| Sylvia | double sc. gun vl. | — | 150 | Capt. St. John | Kobé |
| Thalia | steam corvette | 6 | 400 | Capt. H. B. Woollcombe | Yokohama |
| Thistle | doub. sc. gun vs. | 4 | 120 | Comr. F. Stirling | Bangkok |
| Victor Emanuel | receiving ship | 2 | 600 | Comdr. J. E. Parish | Hongkong |
| Vigilant | despatch vessel | 2 | 250 | Comdr. H. O. D. Ryder | En route to Hongkong |

## FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

| Name. | Nation. | Tons. | Guns. | Captain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ascold | Russian cor. | | | Tirtoff |
| Dang-wee | Ann. gun-boat | 250 | | O'Sullivan |
| Hartford | U.S. frigate | 2900 | | J. C. P. de Krafft |
| Kearsage | U.S. corvette | 1550 | | D. B. Harmony |
| Vezzadora | Spanish cor. | 700 | | Miguel Gaston |
| Vsadnick | Russian cor. | 1069 | | Novosilsky |
| Yantic | U.S. corvette | 490 | | McDougal |

## SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

### WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

| Vessel. | Captain. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Namoa | Westoby | Brit. str | 868 | D. Lapraik & Co | |
| Lintin | | Brit. str | 69 | Kwok Acheong | |

Printed and Published by WILLIAM H. BELL, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.